

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2468.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. There were present: His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Des Voeux), the Colonial Secretary (Mr. F. Fleming), Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. I. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, W. Shing, C. P. Chater, A. P. MacEwen, (unofficial members) and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Hon. F. Fleming took the usual oath on assuming his seat as Colonial Secretary.

VOTES.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the following votes be referred to the Finance Committee:

- \$15,000 for the illumination of public buildings, visit to Canton, entertaining at Government House, etc., on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
- \$700 for a general overhaul of the Governor's launch, including repairs to boilers.
- \$37,275 48 cents, for the purchase of twelve Maxim Nordenfeldt guns, with ammunition, for the Volunteers.
- \$27,000 for supplying the Peak District with water, including the laying of pipes, purchase of steam engines, motor-pumps, building, etc.

The following votes were recommended by the Finance Committee:

- \$2,187, being the balance remaining from the vote of 1889 for the roads in Kowloon.
- \$500 on account of an index to the roads, numbers, etc., of the Colony, including a gratuity of \$350 to Mr. Bruce Shepherd.

The votes were passed, His Excellency approving the vote of the gratuity, although pointing out that it was irregular for the Finance Committee to put it forward.

THE GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. MacEwen asked, pursuant to notice:—What progress is being made with the Gap Rock Lighthouse?

The Surveyor-General replied that the preparation of material for the light-keepers' quarters was progressing, and arrangements had been made, including the provision of the necessary plant, etc., to commence the work as soon as the weather permitted. Six tips had been made to the Rock, but on only two had landing been possible. However, it was hoped that the weather would soon become more favorable.

THE NEW CENTRAL MARKET.

Mr. MacEwen also asked, as notified:—When will the work connected with the New Central Market be commenced?

The Surveyor-General said that he had little to add to what he had told Mr. MacEwen on a recent occasion—that he was preparing designs for it, which were being submitted to the Governor. Arrangements had been made to shortly advertise for tenders for contracts for putting in the foundations.

His Excellency said that the delay had been very unfortunate in many ways, but at the same time he was glad to find that it had not been altogether without compensation. The late Surveyor-General—whose ability, they all recognized—left an incomplete plan of the building on his departure—incomplete inasmuch as the roof, floors, and other details were wanting. But as soon as Mr. Brown's other duties enabled him to give his attention to the subject he came to the conclusion—which His Excellency thought had a great show of probability—that the plan was not a desirable one. He had, in consequence, devised another plan, which he (the Governor) had not quite settled upon yet, as it could not be dealt with very hastily, or before having the opinion of all concerned. But even if it were not in all respects as satisfactory as Mr. Price's it was very different in cost—a difference of between \$35,000 and \$50,000.

Mr. Ryrie—Increase or decrease.

His Excellency replied that it was a decrease. Mr. Price's would cost \$36,000—a very expensive building indeed. Mr. Brown's, as far as could be estimated, came to \$35,000, besides having other advantages. Mr. Price's design was to have an iron and glass roof. There was very little doubt that such a roof was very undesirable, considering the perishable goods below, and the necessary thing in the temperature. It would also be a very bad building, and a disadvantage, but it had the advantage of having the lighted from the roof, if at all. The building was supposed to be of granite and brick, but would really be covered with stucco, and have a good deal of plaster on. His experience in other countries, confirmed by Mr. Brown's, was that that might look very handsome in the drawing, and, at first, in reality, but a plaster building, of more substantial materials, would look much better after a short time. Mr. Brown's design was not quite so pretentious, but he (the speaker) thought it was quite good enough for the purpose. It was a very good design, and a disadvantage to the town, and he was inclined to think it would answer the purpose quite as well as the other. It would give a good deal more floor space for stalls, for one thing, would be much better lighted, than with sky-lights, by being divided into two portions, with a line between. No doubt both designs would be exhibited before the choice was made. He was strongly influenced by the cost. While Mr. Price's cost about \$15,000, Mr. Brown's would be much more remunerative.

The great question, though, was—what was best?

As far as the reason for the delay, Mr. Brown's was, he was, for the reason he had given, not altogether sorry for the delay, if it had saved the Colony from another expensive mistake.

A PROPOSED LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

His Excellency continued:—With reference to the Gap Rock Lighthouse, a proposition has been made to me, only two days ago, with reference to the formation of a Lighthouse Board. It has come upon me suddenly—it is a matter I have not sufficiently considered, therefore the gentleman who proposed it—I think I may mention his name:—Mr. MacEwen—will hardly expect me to give a final opinion on it now. Suffice it to say that I have no objection to it—I consider that in the first

object would be to see that the light-house money was devoted to light-houses.

Mr. MacEwen—Yes.

His Excellency—I had not considered the subject—there are probably other good objects which the Board would serve, and there are such Boards in other Colonies—but at present I think I can only say that it will have my best consideration, and I dare say will form one of the many projects, as yet uncarried out, which I hope to carry out for the benefit of the Colony. I have a satisfaction in putting it off for another six months in that this happens, of all times, to be a period when there is least reason to complain about the balance of the revenue over the expenses of our light-houses, because I fancy that the expenditure in this year and last will cover any such balance for many years just. Still I think a Lighthouse Board would probably be a very good thing, for other reasons, and I have no doubt that my *locum tenens* will give it the benefit of his consideration and experience.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE RACECOURSE.

Mr. MacEwen, pursuant to notice, moved:—That in view of the increased popularity of the Racecourse for purposes of Recreation and the limited space that is available, the Government take into consideration the desirability of a further extension, by removing the trees and turning the piece of ground now known as the Public Gardens and lying immediately to the north of the road from the monument to the Gardeners' Cottage. The hon. member said:—Sir, I have brought forward the subject of the proposed extension of the Racecourse in the shape of a resolution in order, if possible, to get some definite expression of opinion from the Government previous to your Excellency's departure, and also to give the other members of Council an opportunity of expressing any opinions they may have formed on this matter. I think it must be plain to all who take an interest in the recreations that are generally afforded to the inhabitants of this colony for indulging in healthful recreation and sport that the only space available for such at present is the Racecourse, and this I think is altogether inadequate. You may go down there any day and you will find such games as polo, golf, cricket and foot-ball being indulged in by people of all nationalities and of all classes, to say nothing of the numerous pedestrians and equestrians. In fact to such an extent has the popularity of this place grown that it has become necessary now to have special days set apart for the various sports in which the community indulge, so that they may not interfere with one another. Now to the subject of the road leading to the monument to the gardeners' cottage, there is a space of ground covering something like ten acres which is at present planted with trees and shrubs. I have had some difficulty in finding a name for this place, but on reference to the Government maps in the colony I see it is called the "Public Gardens." Well, I have been down there many hundreds of times during the past twenty years, and I can safely say that I have never seen any person in these grounds. Of course, I know that when it is suggested to cut down trees a great many people object, but in the bulk of such cases they object for purely sentimental reasons. The trees in this instance, however, afford no shade to the pedestrians, neither do they afford protection to any property in the neighbourhood; if they did it might be a different matter, but I maintain that for all practical purposes they are useless. Therefore I suggest doing away with them and thereby increasing the space for the enjoyment of recreation by the inhabitants of this Colony. The canal also which runs through this portion could be considerably lessened in width and deepened and still serve the same purpose as at present, that of carrying off the storm waters which come down in that neighbourhood during the rainy season. I might go further and suggest the filling up of the canal, because at present it is a source of danger to the health of those living in the immediate neighbourhood, for it is dry the greater portion of the year. Indeed I am quite surprised that the sanitary authorities of the colony have not drawn the attention of the Government to the matter, before this. Then as regards the lake at present in the centre of the Racecourse, I believe it is the intention of the Government to fill that up. This would certainly give more space; and I believe that by cutting away a portion of the hill it could be very easily done. This can be explained more in detail by my hon. friend on my left (Mr. C. P. Chater) who will second my motion. I must say that the colony is indebted to you, Sir, for promptly taking up the subject of the extension of the Racecourse, thereby conferring a boon on the community generally, including large numbers of Her Majesty's naval and military forces, and I am sure I am but echoing the views of the public generally when expressing a hope that your Excellency will return in renewed health and strength to complete the term of your office as Governor of this Colony, and that during your absence vigorous progress will be made with Public Works, and that many that have been inaugurated during your term of office will find completion, and amongst them the scheme for the proposed extension of the Racecourse, which I have briefly laid before the Council this evening.

Mr. Chater—I have very much pleasure, Sir, in seconding the proposition with regard to the extension of the Racecourse. It is my opinion that it could be done with very little expense. The filling up of the lake could be done by cutting down the hill which is alongside, thereby making further available land for the purpose of recreation. My hon. friend has gone into the matter so thoroughly that I don't think I can add anything to what he has said except that I feel sure it will receive the earnest attention of yourself, Sir, and the members of the Executive Council.

Mr. Ryrie—I have much pleasure in supporting the proposition made by my colleague.

The only point in regard to it in which I don't quite follow him is with reference to the filling up of the canal. I think there must be some provision for carrying off the storm waters. I have on more than one occasion seen such a volume of water coming down there as to sweep away both bridges. That shows that the volume of water there is enormous. It has not occurred of late years it is true, but I remember perfectly well that both these bridges were wrecked at different times.

His Excellency—I should like all members who have any feeling on the subject to express their opinions freely in order that the Govern-

ment may have the advantage of hearing it discussed from all points of view. I need scarcely say it is a subject of great gratification to me to observe the use that is made of the interior of the valley now that it has been drained. I find the amount of use which it is put to has become so great that it is difficult to reconcile the claims of all the different games. The space is so narrow that they are apt to push one another out, and I consider that if it is to be used for any one purpose, the best would be to have it adapted to the most popular of the use

of the ground would have to be made by which all who use it could have the full enjoyment of it as far as the space allows. That, I think, will have to be settled by a Board representing the people at present interested in all the different games, with, probably, representatives of the Army and Navy. Judging from the last two or three nights, the Army and Navy prize money pretty well monopolized it altogether as things are, which is scarcely quite fair to the citizens of Hongkong. I am very glad to see that the Army and Navy make so much use of it, but some regulation will have to be made. Not only to the proportion of the hon. member. I have already thought of the matter and the same idea has occurred to me. I consider it is always to me a matter of regret that beautiful objects which have taken a great deal of care and time in raising, such as these trees, should have to be removed, but in Hongkong, space is a matter of such immense importance, and breathing space especially, that I think it quite possible in this case, aesthetic considerations will have to give way to the public convenience. Any one who goes to go down to the Racecourse to see how much the place is appreciated. What strikes me is how the community will without any land that would be made by cutting down the hill for the filling in of the lake, might be sold by the Government to defray part of the expense.

The Surveyor-General—What hill do you propose to cut down?

Mr. Chater—The hill on the eastern side of the Racecourse. That on the western side is private property.

His Excellency—I trust that no remarks I have made will in the least be held to mean that we do not wish the Army and Navy to get the full benefit of the ground. All I mean to say is that regulations must be made to see that they do not take the whole of it.

The Surveyor-General—As regards the general

object of the proposal, I think that from the first time I heard of it I was disposed to look at it very favourably, but I think that if the regulations your Excellency suggested were established, the present recreation ground will, for the purposes intended, be much larger than at present. That is to say the public will obtain a great deal more out of it than can possibly be when one set of players is occupying ground required by another. There appears at present to be a want of order and regulation. As regards the filling in of the pond, I may say that when I first saw the pond, which was after the rain-storm of May last year, when it was considerably larger than it now is, I wondered what was the object of it, and I had a strong conviction, which further experience only serves to strengthen, that it would be a very desirable thing indeed to fill in the pond. This would increase the area of the present recreation ground very sensibly. I do not see that the pond as it is serves any useful purpose.

His Excellency—I may say it is justice to Mr. Price that the lake was formed in order to keep within the vote and by digging it out, to get earth readily to cover the rest of the ground and raise the level of it.

The Surveyor-General—I understand that was so.

It was constructed on the score of economy in the work of raising the lower parts of the ground. With regard to the Bowington Canal, my attention was also called to it at a very early period, and my experience entirely confirms the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. Ryrie. There comes down that valley after storms an enormous quantity of water, and whatever alteration is made in the present canal, that fact must be carefully considered and ample section area given to the channel to permit of the storm water getting away easily. During the flood to which I referred the greater part of the valley was under water, and the canal was insufficient to carry off the water, for this reason that the canal is very wide and very shallow, and is further blocked by a well at the lower bridge over the canal, the bridge near the gardeners' cottage, and the storm water coming down through the apertures to the bridge and destroyed the communication during the storm. I mention this to show that ample provision must be made for the escape of the storm water.

His Excellency—I think it may be well to mention that when I obtained the vote for draining the centre of the Racecourse, I had only been here a few months, and the object for which that vote was proposed and sanctioned by me, as being moved in Council, was first of all to improve the health of the district. The complaint, as you are aware, was that the health of the whole town was suffering from the swamp. I do not think that the question of recreation ground came in much. It was intended by my predecessor to be a public park or gardens. There has been a certain change of policy—a change to a policy which I am inclined to think is the right one—for I am afraid that if a park of public gardens were laid down, the public would make as little use of it as of the garden that it is proposed to cut down now.

Mr. Ryrie—That was intended as a nursery, I think.

His Excellency—Of course I have not heard what Mr. Ford has to say on the subject. I do not know what considerations there may be in favour of keeping that space. They must be very weighty before they can override the consideration of a great public want—a want which I think everybody's experience shows to be a necessity. All I can say at the present moment is that I am favourably disposed towards the proposal.

Mr. MacEwen—If during your absence there

are no strong objections raised in other quarters, I may take it as stated that the government will proceed with the work. If so it would be necessary to commence immediately after the recess, in order that the ground may be ready for next cold season otherwise the matter will be delayed for another year.

His Excellency—Now that the matter has been

made public, I should want to know what might be said against it by Mr. Ford or other people. Although I believe the considerations raised by the hon. member are now probably stronger than any that are likely to be urged against it. I cannot promise my assent until I have heard the other side. I am sure you, however, that the Colonial Secretary, who during your absence will fill my place and no doubt, very worthily, being acquainted with my views on the subject, will go on with the work as speedily as possible, unless there are strong reasons to the contrary. The only objection to the proposal is that it is likely to take the matter into consideration.

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Mr. Deane—The subject of the Bill, I think, is

very important. I fully agree with the hon. member, I recognized the necessity of utilizing the ground some twenty years ago, when, as Secretary to the Cricket Club, I tried to raise \$25,000 for the purpose, but was unable to do so.

His Excellency—There would be room for

three or four cricket grounds and football grounds. With these necessary regulations, we should be able to justify all responsible wants for the present.

THE MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1889.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the first reading of this Bill, which is to amend and consolidate the law relating to the jurisdiction of Magistrates and the procedure and practice before Magistrates, and also to amend the law relating to appeals from the Magistrate to the Supreme Court and for other purposes. I think I may say that the Bill has been the subject of much consideration, and it contains a good many details which will not be of much interest to many of the members, and therefore I propose to refer it to a special committee.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency—Before putting the motion I may say that having given a certain attention to the Bill as drafted, I feel bound to say that the Law Committee have given very great attention to this rather difficult subject, which required a elaborate measure, but I think it will be found to be a measure which was very much wanted, and of great convenience.

The first reading of the Bill was passed.

THE SOCIETY OF THE MISSIONS STRANGERS.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill for the incorporation of the Society of the Missions Strangers. The object of the Bill is as I stated at the first reading, to give facilities to this Society to acquire, own, and deal with its property. The object of the Bill has been fully recognized in several other Ordinances passed in late years, and it is based exactly on the same lines as those Bills. The chief Bills passed have been, I think, the Ordinance for the incorporation of the Roman Catholic Mission and the Berlin Ladies' Mission. The Ordinance contains the usual provisions for the investing in the body corporate lands which have hitherto been held by some nominee on behalf of the Society, or trustee, and contains the usual reservations as to the rights of the Crown. It is necessary to go further into the details of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Bill was then put through the various stages and finally passed.

THE APPROACHING DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

Mr. Ryrie—As I have heard, Sir, that most probably this will be the last meeting of Council prior to your departure, I should like your permission to address a few words to you, and, speaking on behalf of myself and my colleagues, the unofficial members, to express the extreme regret we feel for the cause which compels you to apply for leave and a cessation of the arduous duties of your post. I may say, for myself, and my colleagues, that we have seen and experienced with the greatest satisfaction the able manner in which you have presided at this Council. (Applause.) We know that in another Colony you have devoted great attention to the framing and codifying of Ordinances, and when you took your seat in that chair, we saw the result of that. We saw that you knew every salient point in an Ordinance, that might be needed for the good of the Colony, and when you saw a clause, you thought might not work well or might be prejudicial to the Colony, you at once pointed it out. We have in former years been used to having matters pointed out to us sometimes by His Honour the Chief Justice, sometimes by the Attorney-General, and the Chairman or President, as it were, to it, as it were, having been previously notified to him what the scope of the Ordinance was, and what its objects were, but such has not been the custom during the time you have been here. We have found that the President required no such, or very little, such prompting, but evidently, having previously studied the Ordinance, had it at his finger's end. We can also testify, as to the industry with which during your time business has been conducted. No time has been lost in the framing of Ordinances, or in the framing of the Bill as drafted and laid before the Council. We also testify to the way in which you have at all times met members. When it appeared that sticking to the exact rules and regulations of Council was inadvisable, you departed from them and allowed members to express themselves when probably they were not quite in order in doing so. They were very grateful for and appreciate very much, I have nothing further to say except to again express regret for the cause which makes it necessary for you to leave us for a time, and to hope that the cause will be removed, and that at the expiration of the time you have mentioned, you will be able to return to us in perfect health to assist in the interests of this Colony. (Applause.)

His Excellency—The hon. member's kind

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Mr. Fraser-Smith—I have given notice to you to produce your books showing your share transactions for the past twelve months.

Plaintiff—I have not got them—they are not in the Colony.

His lordship—If you have them, you must bring them—whether the other side are to see them is a different matter.

Plaintiff—If you say so I will bring them.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Where do you bank?

Plaintiff—Am I obliged to answer that question?

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Is going into all my private business.

His lordship did not see that it was material. The question was whether it was a fair comment.

Defendant—Just so, but I know that as a matter of fact he had gambled in shares which he was not able to take up unless the market went in his favor, and I think I am entitled to prove that by legitimate means. My allegation was not based on this particular case.

His lordship—What part of the article do you rely upon?

Defendant—The plaintiff has given full particulars of his dealings in shares, amounting to millions of dollars, and I am entitled to disprove it.

His lordship allowed the question.

Plaintiff—I bank at the Chartered Bank. I did not swear that I first met you in Shanghai in 1880, I made your acquaintance there. I knew you by sight before. We parted together as partners in 1881.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I will give you a chance not to perjure yourself—will you swear that?

Plaintiff—I am a "professional perjurer," you say.

His lordship—Will you please answer the question.

Plaintiff—You purchased three of my cast-off ponies for the 1881 meeting.

Defendant—Didn't I purchase Second Violin, Lord of the Isles, and another pony?

Plaintiff—You did not. I am not aware that any racing confederacy between us was declared to the stewards that year. I am not sure that I stayed in your house a month when I visited you. I am not quite certain that it was even a fortnight. I thought it was a month. I think I came rather late—I may have stayed some time after the Races. I have stated that they were trained by my brother-in-law.

Defendant—We raced together in 1882, and there was a loss. I also said that at the end of 1882 negotiations were made for racing together next year.

Don't you know that Mr. Chater, Mr. de Courcy Forbes, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Kerfoot Hughes, and myself entered into a sweepstakes of \$2,000 each for the following year's Derby?

Yes, I promised to get a pony for you if I could find one, but there were no arrangements made as to partnership. Highland Fling went last three weeks before the Races. I don't think there was much betting on him afterwards. The lotteries may take place three or four weeks before the Races. I think that the case of your animosity was the matter of \$200 or \$300 about which you wrote.

Defendant—The Derby is run on the first day, is it not?

And you stayed with me several days afterwards?

Yes.

And when you went to Shanghai we were friendly, weren't we? I don't think so.

Was not the reason of our difference this—that after leaving my house you obtained from the Hon. C. P. Chater \$100 belonging to me, and had previously obtained by false pretences, from Mr. Mortimer Murray, \$72.97—Certainly not. There was no Hon. C. P. Chater then.

His lordship—Never mind that—you know the gentleman referred to.

Did you obtain those sums?—I did collect the sums from those gentlemen, but not in the way that you suggested.

Defendant put in a letter, written by Mr. Brandt, dated 10th April 1883, in which he said that he was "perfectly justified in retaining the two small amounts collected from Mr. Chater and Mr. Murray; if everything had been as square with you I would of course have paid you the amount, as it belonged to the book."

Plaintiff admitted the letter.

Defendant—Isn't that an admission that it was my money?

Plaintiff—No, it belonged to the book—the joint book.

Defendant—What were the terms of our partnership?

Plaintiff—After some very hard thinking—I was to provide the ponies and you were to go in for the gambling, and I was to have a third of the profits. I was not to have anything to do with the lotteries, all expenses for the ponies to be paid by me, and I was to get a third of the profits and share none of the losses.

Did the book show any profit on that occasion? I don't know, I think it was a heavy loss.

Then what right had you to take those two amounts?—You owed me money and I had a right to retain the money when you owed me considerably more.

I owed you money? Have you anything to show that?—Yes, you have my accounts—it is in my letter of the 10th April.

Will you leave that until to-morrow.

His lordship—Was the debt to you connected with matters outside racing?

Plaintiff—No, it was something to do with the stable that Mr. Fraser-Smith should have paid.

Defendant—A letter has been put in that I wrote to you at Foochow?—Yes.

Haven't you another letter, previous to that?—Yes, several.

We were friendly when you left Hongkong?—Not very—a little strained.

Hadn't you some trouble with the Race Club stewards after the meeting?—When I went after the meeting, you and I were reported by Mr. Coxon on account of some trouble that took place on the off-day?—Yes.

You stayed some time in the Colony before it was settled?—No, only a day or two. It was settled the same day, I think.

You were reprimanded by the stewards, weren't you?—I was not; I was exonerated.

What was the charge against you?

Mr. Robinson asked if it was relevant.

The Champions, and will not be allowed to ride again in Shanghai. I hope it is not true, as it would be a matter for you. Of course, I can never consent to race again with you on the old terms, nor should I do so if things were different. However, if I get through my libel case all right I want you to send Second Violin, and (another pony) and, if you like, Allegro, or any other one pony that you consider sure for one race. I should race old Fiddle for one race, perhaps more; but for one the outlay need not be more than \$5,000 or \$6,000, and you would get part of the winnings. I have no objection to your joining with someone else for the other ponies in your stable, and shall not raise any objection to your racing here as long as you stay on the square.

Trusting to hear that you have got over your troubles with the Shanghai race, I am,

Yours, &c.,

R. FRASER-SMITH.

Defendant—Is that evidence of malice?—It is, most decidedly.

Is that evidence of blackmail?—It is evidence of a trap you were laying for me. You wanted me—

What do you say?

Plaintiff insisted on continuing, till stopped by his lordship.

Second Violin did come down to Hongkong?—Yes, but for you.

And rode in several races?—Yes.

And was in place wherever he went?—I don't know, he didn't win.

He broke down in one race when you were riding him?—Yes, I had to dismount.

And then he died?—Yes, he died several hours afterwards.

That was Odawara's year?—Yes.

You brought Odawara down for the Derby in 1884?—Yes.

He was a very great favorite for that race, wasn't he?—Yes, you made him so.

And you thought he was a certainty?—Yes.

And you lost the race?—Yes.

Now as a racing man are not you of opinion that you lost the race through your bad riding?—Certainly not. I lost it through the bad weather—the muddy course.

Didn't you win the Canton Cup on him thirty lengths from a pony that ran neck and neck with him in the Derby?—I won very cleverly.

And the pony won the Exchange Plate and the Challenge Cup?—Yes, but the course was quite dry.

And you lost the Champions?—Yes, through the dastardly riding of Mr. de Silva, and the dastardly attempt at foul-play perpetrated by Mr. Nichol, and Mr. Bidwell, and Mr. Dunman.

You laid a complaint, didn't you, and it was investigated some days afterwards?—Yes.

What was the result?—The stewards found there was not sufficient evidence—they could not get the witness they required to come before them, so they dismissed the complaint.

And you have never ridden in Hongkong since?—No.

After that meeting you went to Shanghai with Odawara?—Yes.

Was he your property in Hongkong?—No.

Who did he belong to?—Mr. Ega da Silva.

What did you estimate his value at?—That is a matter of opinion—Tails 150.

How much did Mr. da Silva give you for him?—Tails 150.

Nothing else? Didn't he give you Tails 60 for the transfer to him for that meeting?—No.

Didn't you sell the half of him after the meeting for \$1,500?—Yes.

Was he not yours?—It is not fair to put the question in that way. The pony belonged to me in Shanghai, I sold him to da Silva for Tails 150, with the option of taking him back after the meeting for \$50 more; I paid that amount, and a week or so later re-sold a share in him to Mr. da Silva for \$1,500.

You were racing in partnership here, weren't you?—No.

Had you nothing to do with his stable?—I was training his ponies, and interested in the lotteries. I had my own ponies, but in his stable. And I had a share in his winnings.

Isn't that a partnership?—No, certainly not; a partnership is where both parties agree to share profits and losses.

You acted together in partnership at the next meeting, didn't you?—Yes; we were half owners.

You had some trouble with him prior to the meeting, about financial matters?—I don't recollect.

Hadn't you any serious trouble?—No.

He didn't threaten to withdraw Odawara from the races altogether, on account of money difficulties?—I don't recollect.

That would be a serious matter, wouldn't it?—Rather.

Didn't you write to anybody in Hongkong saying that you were ill-treated?—I might have done—he was a hot-tempered, cantankerous party.

Didn't you write this letter to Mr. Pratt, who says to be also a joint owner?

The letter stated that Mr. da Silva and his (Brandt's) openly-declared enemies were putting their heads together, brewing something against him, which had annoyed him more than he could express. He had told da Silva he would not be trifled with, and that he (da Silva) would find himself in the wrong shop if he tried to deceive and humbug him. It was a shame the way da Silva had been treating him, after all he had received from him. Da Silva's arrangements for backing Odawara were childish and stupid, and Brandt was afraid, antipathetic to him. But he would over-reach him, get up early in the morning, and over-reach him.

Plaintiff admitted the letter, and at this point the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

MORE RACING RECOLLECTIONS.

The hearing of the case Brandt v. Fraser-Smith was resumed this morning (Feb. 14th) by the Acting Chief Justice and a special jury. The Court was crowded a good deal during the afternoon, and a good deal of interest was shown when the cross-examination of the plaintiff by the defendant was resumed, as follows:—

You swore yesterday that I was indebted to you to the amount of about \$200?—Yes. I have looked it up since, and I find it is nearer \$200.

What was the charge against you?—It was a charge of "pulling."

Mr. Robinson—I was about to ask why he had not already done so.

His lordship—There is a Statute of Limitations; this act is eight years ago.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I have a bundle of my I.O.U.'s here. (To plaintiff) You swore yesterday that my letter about Second Violin was a deliberate attempt at blackmail?—Yes, I said so, and I repeat it.

And I put in a letter of the 15th November 1883 asking you to send the pony down on joint account, and you said it was a trap?—Yes, a deliberate trap.

How?—I mean that you tried to make me a horse-dealer by asking me at what price I could lay down two China ponies in Hongkong.

You were a horse-dealer in Shanghai, were you not?—I was not.

Didn't you sell your discarded ponies?—Yes, I sold a good many to you.

Didn't you know that I wanted the ponies for the French Government?—No, I didn't know you were a horse-dealer.

I was not—I was acting as agent to the French Government. Oh—I did get to know that you were ever agent to the French Government.

Continuing—I wrote to you after that from Shanghai, promising to write from Foochow. It was a friendly letter, and I got you a *mafoo*. I addressed you as "My dear Fraser."

Do you generally address persons as "My dear" when they have tried to blackmail you?—I am generally polite when I am politely addressed. When you wrote me abusive letters I replied abusively—I took my cue from you.

Now about Odawara—let us get back to Odawara. You remember that you said that you had no quarrel with Mr. da Silva before the Races?—Yes, but I only want my memory refreshing. This was a good many years ago. da Silva is sitting there in Court—I don't think it is quite fair.

Mr. Robinson asked that he should be ordered out, but ultimately let the matter drop.

The plaintiff continued—Odawara lost all the races at the meeting, and was withdrawn from a race on the off day by Mr. da Silva. In a very dastardly manner. There might have been some talk about my riding afterwards, but it was not a general idea that I had "roped" the pony—it was a disgraceful insinuation thrown out by da Silva.

His lordship—Just answer the questions—don't make these statements.

Plaintiff continued—There was a settlement of the accounts between da Silva and myself after the Races; it was referred to arbitration. I claimed \$3,000, and got \$1,500. It was not true that I was accused of fraudulent practices, and called before the Race Club and expelled. An attempt was made by the stewards to expel me, but it was not successful. I got notice that I had been expelled, but I was advised that it was illegal, and I brought an action against the Stewards. Sir Richard Rennie did not say that it was only illegal because I had not got notice. I claimed \$5,000 damages, but did not get them, because the Chief Justice said that I had never ceased to be a member. The charge against me was that I had infringed rule 4—a long and intricate rule—in a letter to da Silva. I was never notified to attend the meeting at which I was expelled, and I protested in a very vigorous letter.

Mr. Robinson thought the line of cross-examination was irrelevant.

His lordship—It may have a bearing on the question of damages.

Plaintiff—My name was placed on the list again, but eighteen days later I resigned. I did receive notice from the Stewards, in immediately after the decision of the Court, to attend a meeting called to investigate charges made against me, and I protested against the meeting, and asked for time. I did not attend the meeting. I have had a good many riding partners in my time. I had one with Mr. Hutchins.

Here a discussion arose on Mr. Robinson's contention that the matter was irrelevant.

His lordship thought that it affected plaintiff's general character.

Mr. Robinson urged that the issue was the effect on his character as a merchant. He thought that the plaintiff had a right to claim damages as a merchant and also as a racing man. He had raised the point to show that defendant's malice arose out of racing matters.

His lordship decided against Mr. Robinson. Plaintiff continued—I gave Mr. Hutchins a share of the profits of the racing for riding. I had some trouble with him. He was the "sworn enemy" referred to in my letter to Pratt as conspiring with da Silva against me. I had racing associations with you (defendant) whom I have described as a "black-maller."

You are not, was also a partner with da Silva, but I have never described him as a scoundrel and a fraud. I may have publicly called him a thief—he deserved it. I also raced with Mr. Just some years ago, and he lost pretty heavily. I trained for Mr. E. Sassoon in 1879. I was a member of an unconstitutional body here called the Race Fund in those years, and had the privileges of the Grand Stand. etc. I did not pay any subscription. I did not defraud the Fund out of the \$5 a year subscription.

His lordship suggested that the cross-examination was getting rather off the track, and defendant was then turned to other matters.

Plaintiff said—I had an office in Canton when doing business with the Chinese Government. I heard in 1886 that the Hoppo wanted Tails 1,000,000, and did not know how to arrange it, and I did it for him. The loss was not arranged before that in Shanghai, by the new Hoppo. I got Tails 300,000 first. The new Hoppo got the rest at Shanghai afterwards, in consequence, I believe, of the paragraph in the *Telegraph* saying that I was going to be sued. The new Hoppo and his retinue stayed with me in my house. There were 100 people, and I had six rooms, but the Chinese don't want to stay. I had contracts at the time to supply the Hoppo's fleet of men-of-war with coals. The contract was stopped when the fleet was disbanded, on the conclusion of the Opium Convention. (After some uninteresting details of transactions with Chinese he continued) I was only the agent of a Shanghai firm in supplying the Governor of Yunnan with rifles and cartridges. I was introduced to many mandarins in Canton, generally through my interpreter. He got me an interview with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. I am not aware that he was only accessible through the Consul. I met Mr. Jargens in 1883; he had been doing business in the Canton for some time, but got imprisoned on the pretext of attachment in Hongkong. He was destitute. I don't know that he had got \$21,000 belonging to the Canton mandarins. He was a rival of Bidwell and Pittman, and they got him arrested on a promissory note. I got the writ set aside. I had seen Pittman in the office of the *Hongkong Telegraph* when I was staying with you (defendant) and had seen him writing articles, correcting proofs, and so on. Major Palmer was also there. I will swear that I saw him there in the spring of 1882. With respect to the Paper Manufacturing Company, it never started. The capitalists came forward, but did not put the money in. I got the \$50,000 as an indemnity for giving up my contract. The Company was registered in my name, and had purchased some property from me. The reason the Company did not start was not that I had got the land without justification. The land belongs to the Company now. It is still in existence. It is not wound up. They paid me the money to cancel my agreement.

"MUST I ANSWER?"

Then I started where dealing.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—How much money had you in the bank at that time?

Plaintiff—Am I obliged to answer that question? It is going into my private affairs.

His lordship—It is suggested that you should not pay, and it is part of the libel, therefore you should be anxious to know.

Plaintiff—I am a selfish man in a way, but I don't want to shew up all my private business. I don't think I should be called on to disclose it. It may be the object of the libel to know that.

His lordship—I don't exactly see why it should be. You had better answer the question, anyhow.

Plaintiff—May I refresh my memory?

Defendant—I shall want to see your books if you've brought them.

His lordship—You must be careful in putting your questions.

Defendant—Stop me at once, my lord, if I go over the mark.

Plaintiff—I had about \$5,800 in the bank at the beginning of June. I had a record of the shares you sold "on time" in the month of June? If you have produced it—Am I obliged to answer that question?

His lordship—I think you had better.

Plaintiff—I haven't got any distinct record.

Defendant—You are a professional accountant, and have been in business for nearly thirty years, a most accurate, methodical man in keeping all letters and press copies?—No, I wish I had. I am not fond of details and drudgery like that.

Do you expect the jury to believe that you transacted business to the extent of \$1,800,000 without keeping books on records of these transactions?—I have got enough material to make up statements when I required them, but I have had no time to make up the book.

Do you really wish to make a jury of business men believe that?—I wish to make a statement of the truth.

Isn't it a fact that before Mr. Justice Wye you swore on oath that you had destroyed your book of share transactions?—If you put your transaction in that way, I can't say I did.

Then you went in sure to win?—I went in with my eyes open, as a business man, to make money, not to lay myself out to lose \$30,000.

And how many clever business men in this Colony were almost ruined through share business last year?—That is their business, if they are fools enough to do it.

But don't you think other people watched the share market?—Yes, but not so intelligently, if I may call it so.

You are modest—You asked me my opinion. You think you are keener in your hunt after the "almighty dollar" than others?—I did not say so.

You said you looked sharper after it—I said I looked after my business better than other people.

You took so much trouble that you did not keep any books—I had had time I might have had time to write up the drudgery.

You said your name was taken with some difficulty at first?—Yes.

They had not confidence in you?—I was unknown—a new man, and I was cautious in offering my name.

But you have been well-known in Hongkong for a number of years?—I don't know—some people knew me through the introductions in your paper (laughter). They did not know me to my advantage.

But you say confidence was afterwards established, and your name freely taken?—Yes. It was common report that I had made money over my transactions.

And there has been some difficulty since the publication of the alleged libel in getting your name taken?—Yes, they won't take it at all. The day after the article my name was refused in a transaction then pending.

Now, as a man of business, can you tell this jury that the mere unsupported assertion in a newspaper that you had gambled in shares, and won, would have injured your credit in the share market?—Yes, coming as it did from a man who holds himself up as an impartial critic, who never gambles himself, it would have a good deal of weight.

From October until now you said your operations only amounted to about \$200,000?—About \$200,000. You are quite aware that since then the market has been completely stagnant, hasn't it?—No. There has been a good deal of business done. Mr. Mody has been selling thousands of shares.

Don't you consider \$200,000 a very large transaction for you in that short time, in a stagnant market?—It is very insignificant. Fifty or a hundred shares bought and re-sold make \$200,000 in a very short time—you get a million before you know it.

Do you know a broker named Ramjahn?—Yes, I am sorry to say.

You have done a considerable amount of business with him, haven't you?—Yes, but it was very unsatisfactory.

You knew him at July?—Yes.

Did he sell any Sugar shares for you?—Yes. Did you know how many?—A few hundreds.

Did you give him any limits as to your orders?—I never do give limits.

You told him to sell as many as he liked?—No, I told him and the rest of my brokers if they had any offers to let me know.

And you sold at all prices—sometimes below the market price, didn't you?—I sometimes sold a point or so below Mr. Mody.

In August Sugars rose to something like \$300, didn't they?—Yes, for a moment. People were mad.

You had sold some shares for delivery in August?—Yes. I put the end of August down as the term of the contract, that was to come, and I based my calculations on that. I was a "bear."

Now presuming that that rate had been maintained until the end of September would you have been able to find those shares?—I should certainly not have stuck to all my sales up to them. That was where the good management came in.

Yes, but you are not a prophet—supposing your calculations had gone wrong, and the rate of \$300 kept up until September, could you have found the shares?—I don't follow your argument—I had said I should have been dead.

Supposing you sold 100 shares at \$250 for September 31st, and they had gone up to \$300 in August?—You would have been \$5,000 out, wouldn't you?—You are not wrong.

Would you have been able to pay that?—I have nothing to do with that.

Then I will leave the jury to form their own conclusions. Now as a matter of fact on the 31st August had not you bought 200 Penjons through Hughes and Esra that you were unable to take up?—I had bought them, and got the rest carried over. I could have taken them up, but I got "stuck" over 100.

Now there were not infallible, as you said just now?—I said there was no possibility of my being caught in a loss of \$80,000.

Do you know Mr. Samuel, broker?—Yes, I am sorry to say.

He has done a lot of business for you?—Yes, in a most unsatisfactory way.

Mr. Robinson—I think that the plaintiff is entitled to go on, unless privilege is shown.

Justification has not been contended unless in mitigation of damages. I admit that the question is a proper

Mr. E. Solomon, broker, said that he had had transactions with the plaintiff in Lands, Wharves, and Electric, to the extent of \$12,000. They had had no trouble. He had offered Mr. Brandt's name since the leader, and it was no use (laughter).

Mr. A. Gomez, broker, said that he had put through about \$30,000 worth of business for the plaintiff. He had never had any trouble with him. His name was less readily accepted now.

Cross-examined—The time transactions amounted to \$17,000. The result was some hundreds in Brandt's favor.

Mr. C. H. Drude, broker, said he had known plaintiff since 1871. Had sold shares for him since June last, altogether to the extent of \$700,000 or \$800,000, on time and for cash. The heaviest settlement day was August. He had made profits and settled his losses. Witness thought the leader injured Brandt's name, though his name was not freely taken before that. He had received many orders from him which he could not execute.

Cross-examined—about \$200,000 through for Brandt in August or September. There were a few cash transactions for selling purposes. I don't know what his gains or losses were—through me he had to pay several thousand dollars.

Mr. A. Wiles, merchant, said—I have known the plaintiff since we were at school together. I know his family at Hamburg. His father was a respectable merchant, and his mother a lady. Mr. S. J. Dwyer, of the firm of Benjamin and Danby, brokers, said—I don't remember having told Mr. Fraser-Smith that Mr. Brandt was repudiating his transactions.

That closed the case for the plaintiff, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NOMINAL DAMAGES.

The Supreme Court to-day (Feb. 15th) reminded very much of Bagnard broke loose, during the conclusion of the libel suit brought against Mr. Fraser-Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, by Oscar Brandt. The Acting Chief Justice and a special jury heard the case, and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Denny) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, in opening his case, said that he might with the utmost confidence have left the issue to the judgment of the jury, without saying a single word, for he was perfectly certain that they were unanimous in the opinion that the plaintiff had ignorantly and maliciously attempted to prove his case. He had not taken that unusual course, but he would be brief, as their valuable time had already been taken up far too long. The suit was a most simple one—it need not have taken more than three or four hours at the outside, if the plaintiff had confined himself to the matters at issue, but by introducing a lot of extraneous matter for the purpose of proving express malice—although he was not seeking special damages—

and unearthing a lot of nasty, evil-smelling letters of years gone by—letters that had nothing to do with the case—he had not only mixed up the issues but had wanted a good deal of valuable time and had compelled him (Mr. Fraser-Smith) in self-defence to deal with matters which he had brought forward—He then read the pleadings and answer, and, continuing, said that the question really was whether he was justified, in his position as a journalist, in writing as he did of the plaintiff's connection with the Grimsby case. The other side had endeavored, by the production of the letters referring to former racing associations, and by introducing the names of Mr. Pitman and Mr. Bidwell, to insinuate that a combination, or conspiracy, had existed for a number of years between them and him for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff's reputation and prospects. They had attempted to make the jury believe the most extraordinary proposition ever put forward in a court of law. They had endeavored, first, to make it appear that Brandt had lost the putting through of the loan of \$10,000, through the "Lum Hon" paragraph. That paragraph was a simple statement of fact, in which there was nothing that could be called into question, and if Brandt felt injured he had only to write correcting the report and it would have been at once rectified. But he did not do so. With respect to the "Prize-fighting" paragraph, it was simply a ridiculous joke published in the *Weekly Dispatch*, taken from the *New York Sun*. After those two widely-read papers had published it to the world, how could its republication by an obscure newspaper like the *Hongkong Telegraph* injure the plaintiff? Yet he had the audacity to ask the jury to believe that through that he lost his connection with the Canton Government! They all knew how the London comic papers lampooned public men, depicting them as pugilists, etc., and yet they never claimed enormous damages for it. It was sheer nonsense. The references in the paragraph to Brandt's parents, if meant or taken seriously, were very wrong, but read with the rest of the paragraph, they had no more weight than the serio-comic solemnity of the learned counsel when descending on them.

With respect to the letter of the 9th Oct., the chief subject for their consideration, the plaintiff's allegation was that it had ruined his business as a share-broker—or rather share speculator, a dealer in "differences" rather than a legitimate trader. He had tried to patch the three things together by bringing before the jury a mass of lies. The truth was pretty well obtained in the cross-examination of the plaintiff and his army of brokers—his status as a share speculator, and as a merchant a.d. commission agent, was pretty clearly shown. He had falsely and knowingly gone into the witness box and perjured himself half-a-dozen times. For instance, he said that when living with the speaker in 1882 he saw Mr. Pitman in the office ending proofs and writing articles, whereas he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) actually did not know Mr. Pitman until 1884. Plaintiff also said he saw Major Palmer there. Major Palmer was never in the speaker's office in his life. It was said that he (the speaker) had expressed malice against Brandt—he had sworn it—because Highland Fling lost the Derby in 1883. Liars should have good memories. A few weeks ago, in that Court, Brandt had sworn before his lordship and a special jury, that he (Fraser-Smith) bore him malice because he (Brandt) would not give him Second Violin. Not a word was said about Highland Fling in Brandt's ingenious defence, although he had been generously allowed to plead justification at the last moment. He thought something else would be required, so he put in one letter—a letter read in this case also—taking particular care not to read a previous letter which let the light of day in on his nefarious plans and schemes. In 1882 he and I arranged a racing partnership for 1883, owing to a sweepstakes had entered into with five well-known gentlemen in this colony. I have dozens of letters, written during the year, to prove that—but he doesn't deny it—he can't. He accordingly came down here with Highland Fling and other ponies. It is perfectly true that Highland Fling went lame—it is an absolute falsehood that I lost more than \$200 or \$300 over him. The pony went lame three or four weeks before the races, before we had time to put any money on him at all. I think there was only one lottery held before that, and at that I did not purchase the pony. He went lame, which stopped his training, and of course destroyed whatever chances he might have had originally of winning any races—you can't win the Derby with a pony that is lame three weeks before the day. I forbade Mr. Brandt to purchase the

pony on joint account. Although, a week before the races, he brought the pony round—for he was a good and assiduous trainer—and we got him to the post, the only money risked on him was invested at the Lusitano Club by Brandt, unknown to me—I never knew until after the races, and it only amounted to a trifle. It was a disastrous meeting for me—but not through Highland Fling. I had a pony called Gorman, the favorite for the Valley Stakes and Gorman Cup, which I backed to win a fortune. Brandt trained it in his own way, a way calculated to deceive the on-lookers. His plan was, on entering the straight, to kick the pony along and pull him back at the same time. His horseman-like artistic diplomacy—overshot the mark. The pony started for the Valley Stakes—I rode the second string myself—a brute that could not get within a hundred yards of him, but I beat him a good long way. The pony had been taught to stop—and he stopped, and was absolutely beaten off. In the German Cup he was placed in the Brokers' Cup he was second—he was far away the best pony on the course—and on the third day he won the Cathay Cup in a common canter from the ponies that had beaten him in the Derby. It was on him that I lost the large amount of \$7,000 or \$8,000—not Highland Fling. He never won a race afterwards, except at a Sky meeting at Shanghai. It was an eventful meeting. We won the Ladies' Purse with Second Violin, and the Consolation Cup with Allegro. After that race Brandt was objected to for foul riding by Mr. Tennant, of Gladstone's—informally objected to. I had an interview with Mr. Shepherd, of Foochow, the owner of Mr. Tennant's mount, and I pointed out to him that the objection would scarcely hold water, as the affair occurred three-quarters of a mile from home—(Brandt had run him on to the rails)—it was too far off to affect the issue. Mr. Shepherd, as a racing man of great experience, assented to that at once, and no objection was made. I tell you this to show that it could not have been Highland Fling's defeat that caused any quarrel between myself and Brandt, or we should surely have parted there and then, but it was on the fourth day. We had a pony in which we were partners, called Scotch Reel. The Derby, I should have told you, had been won by Mr. Guedes, with a pony called Ambassador, and he had given a cup for the off-day, to be called the Ambassador's Cup. But the high-toned sportsmen of Hongkong would not race for a cup presented by a Portuguese, and Scotch Reel had the option of walking over for it. I said "No, we'll make a race, at any rate," and suggested that Brandt and I should declare that the confederacy in Scotch Reel "off." We did so, and I entered my pony against his. Mine won. It was said that Brandt had "roped" my pony, and in the weighing-room Mr. Coxon—a man for whom I have the highest respect—made some observations about Brandt's riding. We quarrelled, and nearly came to blows. I was treated for unbecomingly behaviour, and Brandt for foul riding. An investigation was ordered to be held by the Stewards, to whom I wrote vindicating myself and expressing regret that in the heat of the moment I had used language that I should not have used, to a man old enough to be my father. They were satisfied with that, and Mr. Coxon withdrew his complaint. With regard to Brandt, it had been arranged that he should be suspended for one year, but I used what little influence I had, and on consideration, the Stewards merely cautioned him. All this time he lived in my house—we were the best of friends, and parted so. He had drawn on me for a considerable amount—\$307, I think. I have let it go, and which he has never repaid. He went down to Mr. Chater to get some money belonging to me, having previously drawn other moneys of mine from Mr. Murray. When the bill was sent to me from the Lusitano Club, for the lottery in which Brandt had bought Highland Fling, I wrote to him one of the letters put in. An acrimonious correspondence ensued—angry men use angry words, and threats were thrown out on both sides. In the autumn this had worn off, and Brandt made advances to me, suggesting that we should shake hands. I did so, and hearing that he was coming down to race again I offered to take Second Violin and another pony. He was only too willing to do so, but he had already engaged with Mr. de Silva; that was why he did not send the pony. He came here, and we were on the most intimate terms. He says he never spoke to me again. He lies—I was as friendly with him as could be for weeks. With regard to the Odawara mystery, that pony—one of the best ever brought here—was entered for the Derby in the name of Mr. da Silva—a man who had never raced before, and who was therefore supposed by the public to be a "greenhorn." Impetuous was entered in Brandt's name, and was made a very hot favorite—they "rushed" him on the public, keeping Odawara dark, and getting all they could on him quickly. Something transpired at the Kowloon Club lotteries which gave rise to suspicion, and I went down to the course before daylight on the morning of the 10th October. I let the public know I had killed Brandt's little game, and that caused a quarrel. But we have been on friendly terms since—two years ago we were chatting together on the race-course as though there had been nothing between us, and we had a drink together in the Hongkong Hotel the same night. Yet Brandt says I have been trying to ruin him all these years—conspiring with Mr. Bidwell and Mr. Pitman! With regard to the real matter at issue—the share business, you have heard from Brandt himself that he started with a capital of \$5,000. We shall see presently whether that is true or not. He said he had \$10,000 worth of property at Shanghai. I have gone to Shanghai in asking you not to believe it. He confessed that a few months he did business in "differences," not legitimate share deals—go to the tune of \$1,800,000. Now you must know that with a margin of \$5,000—or four times that at most—no man could safely go in and sell to that extent. But his business was not buying and selling—when he made a little money he went and "squared up" with the unfortunate victims; he would take anything, and glad to get it. I think I may say, subject to his lordship's correction, that it has been laid down that a grievance between buyers and sellers in the share market is not a legal contract. It is a question—of the share market was to be delivered it is considered a legal contract. If it is a mere matter of differences it is gambling. Although this may be legal it does not really affect the question of honesty and morality, because although the Courts do not entertain gaming contracts, for the reason that it is thought better to leave the parties to settle them in their own way, yet if the contract is for the delivery of stocks, although there is a gambling element in it, they do take cognizance of them. But I don't think that has any bearing on this issue.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—No, this is more a question of fact than of law. The plaintiff in this suit has actually confessed that when he began Highland Fling went lame—it is an absolute falsehood that I lost more than \$200 or \$300 over him. The pony went lame three or four weeks before the races, before we had time to put any money on him at all. I think there was only one lottery held before that, and at that I did not purchase the pony. He went lame, which stopped his training, and of course destroyed whatever chances he might have had originally of winning any races—you can't win the Derby with a pony that is lame three weeks before the day. I forbade Mr. Brandt to purchase the

rupt, what would be his assets? I don't know, but I do know that if he had been bankrupt and that statement of his dealings had come before the Court, he would have gone to gaol. I have no hesitation in saying that. And that is the man who says I have slandered him. What did I say? There is only one thing in this article, and that is when I accuse him of selling shares that, if the market had gone against him, he could not have produced. There is nothing else, and his lordship will tell you.

His lordship—I shall tell them that the article has particular reference to the Grimsby case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—The article is neither more nor less than an illustration showing what the plaintiff is accused of. His lordship will tell you that, if you find that he did what he was accused of, "welder" is a very proper term.

His lordship—don't waste my time, I don't want to hear any more of that. I don't see how the truth can be a defence, even if you prove it.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I will leave you, gentlemen, to say, after you have heard the evidence, whether you think the plaintiff is entitled to a verdict. I think I may safely say that, however mistaken I may be in my view, I have done good—a very great deal of good—in the articles I have written against the enormous amount of share gambling which has proved so disastrous in this colony. Time after time I have warned the public, through the columns of my paper, of the danger which has been right, and I think I have some claim on your attention as to having been inspired by malicious motives in writing this article. It was based, as has been shown, on the reports in the newspapers and on information I received as to the plaintiff's reckless dealings. By accident I was in Court and heard the final speeches and summing-up. You know the widespread ruin and misery which exists here at the present time. Don't you think men like Brandt are to blame for it? Have no hesitation—saying that men like Grimsby and Brandt have been the principal causes of it. When a man without means, without standing—almost without character—goes and employs brokers wholesale to sell shares, he does not possess I have no hesitation in saying that it is a thoroughly immoral practice, and one which is dishonest and opposed to the public good. We saw the brokers come in one by one yesterday—one of them apparently fresh from the surgery, who told us in plaining tones that he had done business to the extent of \$50,000 for the plaintiff—a most disreputable state of things, which deserved to be thoroughly shewn up and exposed. I leave the law to his lordship to deal with, simply urging that a fair and honest comment on a judicial proceeding, in open Court, if not strictly accurate in detail, is not a libel.

His lordship—I don't think so.

Mr. Fraser-Smith then entered the box, and said—I wrote this article without malice, after investigating the circumstances. I did not know Mr. Pitman in 1882—he had never been in my office, or in my house.

Cross-examined—He was not there in 1882.

His lordship did not think it was material.

Defendant—I do not recollect the case of *Pitman v. Kewick* except by hearsay. That was in 1880 or 1881. I did not know Mr. Pitman at that time—I had seen him. The *Telegraph* was started on the 15th June 1881. Mr. Pitman was not in my printing office in 1881; I had none. He might have been in the office where my paper was printed—in da Souza's office. Some of the *Telegraph's* letters to be included in the account I sent to Brandt. I could not possibly have used on my paper. I told him in my letter that if he did not pay me to "look out," I did not "back out" of my threat to "make trouble which he would never get over—I simply dropped it on second thoughts. I particularly referred to his getting the money from Mr. Chater and Mr. Murray. He told me before he left my house that he would get the money from Mr. Chater and send it up to me. He was collecting it because he had acted for me in the transaction. I charge him with obtaining the money under false pretences. In the report of the principal action I brought against Brandt my letter was quoted and reported in the *Telegraph*. I did not correct the report of the report. In one sentence of the words "without evidence" were omitted from the letter. It continues that "his (Brandt's) enemies can do nothing." I have produced some of that evidence—enough to get him expelled from any Race Club. I say that the letter was not a "blackmailing" letter. I wanted Second Violin to be my property for the next race meeting. Do you know that Brandt had raced in my colors the three previous meetings? It is a legal point whether the pony could have been seized if I had become bankrupt during the meeting. He had been my partner and rider during the previous three years on the same terms as I then offered—half the winnings. I was not going to produce my evidence, and get him turned out of the Club, because my affairs were not public matters. He would have been a nice thing to have turned round on a man that had been living in my house to turn round and have him ostracized—turned out of the Club, because of angry feelings that had passed away. It did not affect my conduct even when he did not come down to me. I heard that he was coming down to Mr. da Silva. It was rumored at the time that Brandt would not be allowed to ride again. I said "I must have old Fiddle"—some-one else has under-lined it. (The jury examined the letter). I did not notice that at the trial of the criminal action, I said I had "looked out" for my letter of the 25th Oct. I said "I will not make any promise you that when I lay a statement of my case, with the necessary documentary evidence, before the public through the medium of the *Telegraph*, and before every racing tribunal in China, your racing career has finished. A good excuse has been waited for some time by the racing authorities not only here but in Shanghai to justify your being 'warned off' for life—I saved you in Hongkong after you had been condemned as a livery stable keeper and unfit to race with gentlemen, and I have what they require ready to my hand. I referred to racing matters. You are probably well aware that I am the only racing writer who usually collects their accounts. It would be a most unusual way. I had no intention of carrying it out. As I am not a 'black-maller' I cannot say that I am in the black-maller's way. I had them, and have still, a good deal of influence in racing circles. He owed me money, and I wanted it. There was no public interest in the matter to justify my showing him up." It was not that "I have not to my knowledge, since written regretting that 'indiscriminate' cautions were allowed in the *Telegraph*. I did not seek to establish a racing career by my writing. I was not a 'black-maller' in the sense of a single dog's name." Cross-examination of the plaintiff had established all that talk about his losing the competition for the \$700,000. As to the alleged injury

to his reputation by the "welder" article, his name had been shown to be as readily accepted as ever, allowing for the unusual depression that had existed during the past few months. The plaintiff had not established a single claim to damages in any way, and if the jury should be against him, he asked them by brokers like Mr. Jones-Hughes, to award simply nominal damages.

Mr. Robinson, in closing the plaintiff's case, submitted that the evidence of Mr. Jones-Hughes simply showed that the plaintiff's failure to take up the Puntions was largely due to the discredit thrust on him by the article, and that he had no trouble previous to the 9th October. It was not obligatory for him to pay cash for the 100 Puntions, as they had not been taken up. He might say—but it had been previously arranged that the shares should be carried over. But although Mr. Brandt, the seller, was in difficulties he took up the shares. With respect to the other hundred, so did what was frequently done, and paid to have them carried over. He had to pay pretty heavily, it was true, that was because of the discredit and prejudice attaching to him through the article. With respect to the argument that the plaintiff had delayed bringing an action about the 1885 libel, it was self-evident that he could not brought it at the time without greatly injuring himself.

The same argument held good with regard to the "prize-fighting" paragraph. Plaintiff did not come into Court, and spread the matter, until he was compelled to do so, in self-defence, but he was still entitled to damages for the injury to his feelings. Its publication was evidence of the defendant's malice. He had consistently slandered plaintiff ever since, he wrote "I'll not receive a cheque for the \$300 odd look out," and "you had better settle up if you want to avoid trouble you will never get over." He had the power, and the plaintiff was the victim. How was the \$800 made by the plaintiff? By judgment and courage, buying at the right time and selling at the right time. He exercised his brains, and risked his money, why should not he be let alone? He only asked that right—he gave no ground for his being a defendant. Yet he was brought into publicity on the pretence of a small share transaction, and libelled in the most malicious way as a "welder," a pariah, not only in his social and family relations, but in his character as a man. Throughout that case the defence, who had not set up justification, had cast every possible slur on the plaintiff. They had even descended to the low pettiness of the saying "Old Sportsman," bringing the Club Coffee book to show that the plaintiff had defrauded the Race Fund out of \$5 a year ten years ago. With this point the learned counsel unexpectedly resumed his seat.

His lordship then adjourned for fifteen minutes, and on resuming, proceeded to sum up. He spoke for an hour and a quarter—sometimes inaudibly.

His lordship said—Gentlemen of the jury, the subject on which I have to address you is really three actions joined into one, as you will have already gathered. The subject of the plaintiff's petition is three separate libels, and I know no other way of leaving the questions involved to you than by dealing with these three questions separately and putting the question to you as to each separately. But of course there is a great deal in the case which applies to them collectively, and about that I shall have to say a few words with reference to them all. Now that which applies to them collectively is the evidence which has been given in support of the plaintiff's contention that the defendant, in writing these libels, was actuated by express malice. That is a matter which has some bearing on each of these cases. Now when I come to deal with the pleadings I shall have to explain to you the meaning of defendant's plea as to alleged privilege. I shall have to tell you that in my opinion the occasions on which these articles were written did not afford any privilege; it is necessary to mention that now because it has a bearing on the question of malice. The word "malice" runs throughout our law books and cases, and is always used by counsel, and it is necessary to use it in the sense the law understands it. But in order to prevent confusion, your part is to be necessary for me to say, as far as I know exactly what the legal meaning of the word is, because if I did not you might be doubt as to the difference which exists between malice in law and what is known as malice in fact—express malice. Every libel is said to be false and maliciously written if the writing is published, but that does not exactly mean that the defendant was actuated by wicked and malicious motives. The allegation of malice according to the legal definition, may be satisfied without any evidence of the fact that the defendant has malice in his mind. The way it is put is this: If a man says something to the injury of another, something that injures his character, which is not true, the law implies malice for the purpose of satisfying the legal definition of libel. The law implies what perhaps really does not exist—implies malice from the wrongful act, and it is sufficient in certain cases not to privilege by the occasion, that the act should be wrongful in that sense and without malice in the sense of the libel having been written by the prompting of a malicious and wicked mind. I have told you that this occasion was not privileged, and therefore for the maintenance of this action. It is sufficient that the defendant's act was wrongful. But the question of the state of the defendant's mind is material in other respects, and that is the question of damages. For instance, if you have heard from the learned counsel for the plaintiff in his opening, damages in cases of libel are not restricted to the question of compensation, but restraint also comes in. It is really only the common-sense way of looking at it. If I call a man a thief, and I do it because I have received information from others, do I suppose the statement to be true and thinking it necessary for the protection of the outside world? If the man is not a thief I do what is wrongful, and I must suffer the consequences. But if I call a man a thief, knowing him to be a thief, and having no reason to believe him to be a thief, he being a private thief, I wish to injure him in order to satisfy some private spite of my own, that would be a very different case indeed, and the wrong would be great. The amount of damages would be guided on different considerations in the two cases. In the one case compensation is the object, compensation and punishment, is restrained; but in my opinion the materiality of the subject as to express malice in this case, it has no bearing on the question of whether the action has been sustained or not. Perhaps before I proceed to say a few words as to these different libels separately, I had better call your attention to the evidence that has been offered in evidence by the plaintiff, and to the evidence which the defendant has adduced in support of his contention that the defendant was actuated by express malice with a view of injuring the plaintiff. Now there is a great deal which we have heard of both sides which I do not think material, and as far as I can I shall try to guide you in my opinion as to what is material to the issue. In 1882 the parties seem to have been on friendly terms. In 1883 we find that they had some cause of difference. That you remember, the year of Highland Fling, on whom money was made. I think that the letter which was written by the defendant to the plaintiff at the close of the racing season, may be properly called in evidence by the plaintiff, and that the defendant's denial that he wrote it is a matter of fact which we have heard of both sides which I do not think material, and as far as I can I shall try to guide you in my opinion as to what is material to the issue. In 1882 the parties seem to have been on friendly terms. In 1883 we find that they had some cause of difference. That you remember, the year of Highland Fling, on whom money was made. I think that the letter which was written by the defendant to the plaintiff at the close of the racing season, may be properly called in evidence by the plaintiff, and that the defendant's denial that he wrote it is a matter of fact which we have heard of both sides which I do not think material, and as far as I can I shall try to guide you in my opinion as to what is material to the issue.

Joseph Samuel, broker, said—I have known the plaintiff since May last. I met him in the Hongkong Hotel. He asked me to sell shares for him. I sold shares to the value of \$123,000; only \$400 were cash transactions. He settled most of contracts directly with the principals. He had one loss of \$600, and wanted to give a promissory note. I have sued him for brokerage, and got it.

Cross-examined—There were profits in the transactions.

Mr. Jones-Hughes, broker, said—Last July I was acting for Hughes and Erss. I sold Brandt 200 Puntions on time for August—100 at \$300 and 100 at \$400. I tendered them on the 31st, and he refused them, saying he could not take them up. He did not offer any compromise.

Mr. Jones-Hughes, of Hughes and Erss, by cross-examination, said—In July we had a transaction with Brandt, as stated by the last witness. Brandt told me on the 30th that he would not take up the shares, as he had been disappointed by Chinese buyers. The day after the settlement he called and offered \$1000, saying that the shares carried over. There was a difference of \$200 due. He afterwards arranged with the seller of one 100, and the other 100 were carried over to October, at fifty cents a share interest. He did not take them up in October. On the 2nd and November he paid \$1000, and the rest afterwards by instalments. It has all been paid now.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, in closing his case, said that he had only to add a few words on the question of damages. There was no evidence to show that the plaintiff had been injured in any way, nothing to show that his credit had been impaired, or his name brought into disrepute. The defendant's contention that the plaintiff had sustained all that talk about his losing the competition for the \$700,000. As to the alleged injury

to his reputation by the "welder" article, his name had been shown to be as readily accepted as ever, allowing for the unusual depression that had existed during the past few months. The plaintiff had not established a single claim to damages in any way, and if the jury should be against him, he asked them by brokers like Mr. Jones-Hughes, to award simply nominal damages.

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His lordship said—Gentlemen of the jury, the subject on which I have to address you is really three actions joined into one, as you will have already gathered. The subject of the plaintiff's petition is three separate libels, and I know no other way of leaving the questions involved to you than by dealing with these three questions separately and putting the question to you as to each separately. But of course there is a great deal in the case which applies to them collectively, and about that I shall have to say a few words with reference to them all. Now that which applies to them collectively is the evidence which has been given in support of the plaintiff's contention that the defendant, in writing these libels, was actuated by express malice. That is a matter which has some bearing on each of these cases. Now when I come to deal with the pleadings I shall have to explain to you the meaning of defendant's plea as to alleged privilege. I shall have to tell you that in my opinion the occasions on which these articles were written did not afford any privilege; it is necessary to mention that now because it has a bearing on the question of malice. The word "malice" runs throughout our law books and cases, and is always used by counsel, and it is necessary to use it in the sense the law understands it. But in order to prevent confusion, your part is to be necessary for me to say, as far as I know exactly what the legal meaning of the word is, because if I did not you might be doubt as to the difference which exists between malice in law and what is known as malice in fact—express malice. Every libel is said to be false and maliciously written if the writing is published, but that does not exactly mean that the defendant was actuated by wicked and malicious motives. The allegation of malice according to the legal definition, may be satisfied without any evidence of the fact that the defendant has malice in his mind. The way it is put is this: If a man says something to the injury of another, something that injures his character, which is not true, the law implies malice for the purpose of satisfying the legal definition of libel. The law implies what perhaps really does not exist—implies malice from the wrongful act, and it is sufficient in certain cases not to privilege by the occasion, that the act should be wrongful in that sense and without malice in the sense of the libel having been written by the prompting of a malicious and wicked mind. I have told you that this occasion was not privileged, and therefore for the maintenance of this action. It is sufficient that the defendant's act was wrongful. But the question of the state of the defendant's mind is material in other respects, and that is the question of damages. For instance, if you have heard from the learned counsel for the plaintiff in his opening, damages in cases of libel are not restricted to the question of compensation, but restraint also comes in. It is really only the common-sense way of looking at it. If I call a man a thief, and I do it because I have received information from others, do I suppose the statement to be true and thinking it necessary for the protection of the outside world? If the man is not a thief I do what is wrongful, and I must suffer the consequences. But if I call a man a thief, knowing him to be a thief, and having no reason to believe him to be a thief, he being a private thief, I wish to injure him in order to satisfy some private spite of my own, that would be a very different case indeed, and the wrong would be great. The amount of damages would be guided on different considerations in the two cases. In the one case compensation is the object, compensation and punishment, is restrained; but in my opinion the materiality of the subject as to express malice in this case, it has no bearing on the question of whether the action has been sustained or not. Perhaps before I proceed to say a few words as to these different libels separately, I had better call your attention to the evidence that has been offered in evidence by the plaintiff, and to the evidence which the defendant has adduced in support of his contention that the defendant was actuated by express malice with a view of injuring the plaintiff. Now there is a great deal which we have heard of both sides which I do not think material, and as far as I can I shall try to guide you in my opinion as to what is material to the issue. In 1882 the parties seem to have been on friendly terms. In 1883 we find that they had some cause of difference. That you remember, the year of Highland Fling, on whom money was made. I think that the letter which was written by the defendant to the plaintiff at the close of the racing season, may be properly called in evidence by the plaintiff, and that the defendant's denial that he wrote it is a matter of fact which we have heard of both sides which I do not think material, and as far as I can I shall try to guide you in my opinion as to what is material to the issue.

luck with Highland Fling or Bonties. I did not mean Brandt when I wrote of a race being "thrown away by a tinker." I have called him a "tinker" many a time—he was the biggest "tinker" I ever saw. I was never on unfriendly terms with him, except when we were writing abusive letters to each other. I may have said, in one letter, that he knew I did not race simply for what I could make, but that I believed in the axiom that hard work deserved to be paid for, and that I was trebly anxious to win at the approaching meeting, as the whole of the "tinkers" in the Colony had been vowing vengeance because of our success (Brandt's and mine) the year before. Brandt was not a "tinker" who upset a lot of other "tinkers." We had had a prosperous meeting, thanks to Mr. Hutchins. I got Brandt to ride for me, and because I could not get anyone else, but he was a difficult rider. He was not a "last resort"—he was a partner.

Yes, but you say he could not ride—why didn't you stipulate that he should not ride?—I wish I had. If Mr. Bidwell had been on Highland Fling there would have been a different tale to tell. He and I were racing friends. There was nothing irregular in Brandt and I entering into a racing partnership—it was a legitimate confederacy then. The consideration for the use of Highland Fling was a good deal more than \$10. Those confederacies are not allowed now.

His lordship pointed out that these were not the facts.

You prosecuted Mr. Brandt for libelling, didn't you?—Yes, I had no option but to do so. You admitted that you knew nothing, personally, about the share transactions?—Personally I knew nothing.

Your opinion was formed from reports in the papers?—I said it was, and on private information.

Your informants were Mr. Webber, Mr. Toeg, and Mr. Danby?—I think I said Mr. Toeg and Mr. Gubbay.

You have said in this article that Brandt deserved the "ducking" that a welder would get. Probably I did—I don't deny it.

Since the publication of your article on this case you have made frequent reference to Brandt?—He has been in Court three or four times a week and I suppose my reporter has noted it.

But apart from that?—I don't know.

You referred to him as "Broker Brandt." I think?—No, I did not—it appeared in my paper. I don't deny the responsibility.

His lordship stopped the questions, as dealing with matters subsequent to the libel.

There is a report headed "The Sluggish Broker Again." What is a sluggish?—I don't know; if it were "sluggish" I could tell you.

There may be a Yorkshire dialect about it, paps.

His lordship—We all know what "sluggish" means, go on.

You go to the "Old Sportsman"?—Yes.

His lordship asked what that had to do with the libel, and at his hint the question was dropped.

Defendant continued—My paper circulates in the coast ports and England. We exchange with the *London and China Express*, the *Daily News*, *Standard*, and *Telegraph*, not with the *Weekly Dispatch*. We used to, I dare say I could point to a lot of paragraphs taken from it, if I looked through the files. If you are referring to the "prize-fighting" paragraph I can tell you who it came from. It was not from Bidwell. It was sent to me by the chief engineer of the *Namoon*, one night he was dining with me, and he promised to send me "an amusing paragraph about a local celebrity." I think it was amusing, although perhaps if I had thought over it I should not have put it in. Brandt was a friend of mine at the time; I considered nothing had happened recently between us.

Mr. Fraser-Smith then left the box, and called his witnesses.

Mr. John Pitman said—I am a merchant, residing in Canton. I have been there since 1884. I first became acquainted with you when I returned from Torquay, at the end of 1883. I knew you by sight before. I never was in your office or printing office before. I had sent one article to you in 1881. If the plaintiff says he knew me there in 1882 he is mistaken. I knew him by sight.

Intimations.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

LATE yesterday the market value of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s shares suddenly dropped from about \$38 to \$34 per share. On investigation it was found that the cause of this unexpected depression was owing either to "Uncle" BRILLIOS' projected visit to Australia or to the report that the historical agreement in the North between the China Navigation Company (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) and the China Merchants' S. N. Co. had lapsed and was not likely to be renewed.

"Uncle" BRILLIOS will leave to-morrow for Sydney by the steamship *Changsha*, and it is doubtless safe to assume that his absence may to some extent cramp the freedom of action which the members of the Board of the Steamboat Company would otherwise have had at their disposal. It is further almost a matter of certainty that the China Merchants' Company has the best of

reasons for establishing an independent service on the Canton River. We are therefore disposed to believe that this important movement, inevitable from the first, has at last been initiated, which shall finally abolish for ever the selfish and short-sighted monopoly which it was vainly hoped would exist for all time. The passenger and cargo traffic between Hongkong and Canton has long been recognised to be a reliable gold mine, and the profits made for many years past by the Steamboat Co. and the China Navigation Company fully bear out the views so frequently expressed in these columns. Neither one of these companies has ever made any serious attempt to conserve this valuable monopoly. Anything has been good enough for European passengers; nothing has been bad enough for Chinese, and as for shippers of cargo—well, they got to be satisfied with whatever they got. It is earnestly to be hoped that the China Merchants' Company will establish a direct line on the Canton river; they will be most heartily supported, and in breaking up a monopoly that has for years been a serious drawback both to the convenience of the travelling public and to the free trade of the great emporium of Southern China, they will be conferring a boon that will be universally appreciated.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courrier d'Haiphong*).
THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

PARIS, February 18th.
The Duke of Orleans has been condemned to two years imprisonment. He was defended, but there were no incidents during the trial. The Republicans unanimously approve of the action of the Government.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE is a leader in last night's *China Mail*. We hereby offer a reward of fifty dollars to anybody who can tell us what it is intended to convey to the Hongkong public.

A "SHANGHAI Jockey's" letter is left over until to-morrow. A communication on the subject he refers to has already been officially addressed to the Steward of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

THE captives in the hands of the Tonguese freebooters have at last been released, \$50,000 being paid as ransom for Messrs. Henry and Victor Roque, M. Costa, and Wing-fat-cheong, the compradore.

A REGULAR meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A SLIGHT accident occurred opposite the City Hall this morning. On the arrival of His Excellency the Governor the military band played the National Anthem, and to startled a Sikh trooper's horse that it sprang forward and fell, throwing its rider. He was only shaken, but the horse was lamed.

THE experiments with Tonquin coal on the *Messager*, a Maritime boat *Arctique*, on her last trip to Hongkong, are reported to have been very satisfactory indeed. The trial was witnessed by two lieutenants, deputized to do so by the French Admiral. The cost of the coal consumed was \$411, as against \$750 for Cardiff coal.

A *Government Gazette* extraordinary issued this afternoon notifies that during the absence of His Excellency the Governor, Capt. Deane will perform the duties of Acting Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General, Major-General Gordon taking his place at the head of the Police, and Major Dempster officiating as Acting Superintendent of the Gaol. Mr. F. H. May has been appointed private secretary to His Excellency the Acting Governor.

THE *China Mail* concert critic, who must have been musically educated with a fire shovel, says that a lady who tried to sing Sullivan's "Lost Chord" at the Cathedral on Monday afternoon, "was not so successful as she usually is in conducting her." This is the much-expected "Brownie" and the Maiden Libeller. We won't offer any critical comment; our readers can peruse the words we have italicized and think for themselves.

THERE has been a general strike among the captains and officers of the Spanish steamers running out of Manila. They demanded higher pay and a number of privileges, and as the fifty or sixty unionists were bound over to each other in bonds of \$500 not to be content with less, and "black-legs" were warned that they would have their vital parts fatally punctured if they came around, their demands were granted. One firm, however, thought to get even by putting their officers on allowance as to food and liquor, which caused a second strike, and as the mails had to go the employers won again. Something of the sort would do no harm in Hongkong vessels.

AN ALPHABETICAL WOOING.

Let others talk of L N's eyes,
And K T's figure, light and free,
Say L R too is beautiful,
I heed not N V them, for U
X L them all, my M L E
I have no words when I would tell
How much in love with U I B,
So sweet U R, my D R E,
I love you very F E G I
And when you speak or sing, your voice
Is like a winsome L O D.
When U R I C, hope D K's,
I am a mere Non-N T T.
Such F Z E C has your smile
It shields from N E N M E
For love so deep as mine, I fear,
There is no other M E D.
But that you love me back again—
O thought of heavenly X T C I
So, let my M T heart and I
Should sing for Love an L E G
T's me no more—B Y's B kind!
O, M L E, U R, I C!

—St. Nicholas.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We don't believe that any English solicitor practising in Hongkong "runs" an unlicensed pawnbroker's business, but we know some of these "gentlemen by act of Parliament"—vide Mr. Dennis in *Fraser-Smith v. Emmanuel*—away back in the early eighties—who condescend to make money by less creditable means.

SULLIVAN is giving up slogging, and taking to saloon-keeping. He said to an interviewer, last month—"I have, after considerable deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that there is no money in fighting, for me at least, and after one more glove contest I shall retire permanently from the business. I will never fight with bare knuckles again, for law-breaking is decidedly unprofitable. Just see that Mississippi affair. Everybody thought I made a ton of money out of it, but as a matter of fact I lost money. To be sure I got several thousand dollars for my share, as much in fact as I could have expected, but after deducting from that amount my training and other expenses growing out of the fight I find that the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger."

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice).

The jurors at the Sessions this morning were Messrs. T. H. Gage, T. Ullmann, F. G. Gossman, R. G. Gubay, A. Turner, H. C. Maclean, and A. Lebreton.

LARCENY.

A coolie who had broken into a house at Hungnam and stolen a blanket and umbrella was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Sessions then adjourned to the 3rd March.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

At eleven o'clock this afternoon St. Andrew's Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including General Edwards and the heads of departments, attending the presentation of addresses to H. E. Sir G. W. des Vœux, on the occasion of his departure for Europe on leave of absence. His Excellency was received outside the City Hall by a company of Highlanders, under Captain Pitt-Rivers, the band of the Regiment being also in attendance.

The Hon. P. Ryrie, who represented the European portion of the community, made the first presentation. He said:—"Your Excellency has been a great blessing to this Colony. The privilege has been accorded me of presenting you with an address from the loyal inhabitants of this colony. I need hardly state that it has been signed by every nationality in the place, and has the largest number of signatures I have ever seen in my experience here. ('Hear hear!') It hardly expresses our feelings of regret at your departure and its cause. Your Excellency has now been here two and a half years, and I believe, you have mastered the peculiarities of the colony. I have no doubt that at first you felt that you did not quite understand us—as of old H. M. Consul up the coast once said, 'Hongkong is a colony *swi-gow*.' But you very soon got into the swing of matters here—you saw that we had been planning various great works and reforms in different directions, and somehow or other they had not got on. But you immediately took them up, and made them get on (applause). We have to thank you for the completion of a number of schemes which were hanging fire previous to your arrival—you have taken in hand matters never thought of before, and more especially has success attended you with respect to the scheme for the reclamation of the Praya in front of the Naval and Military property, and the rest of the fore-shore, 'Hear hear!' You fostered it and brought it to a successful inception. As far as legislation goes, I think the Colony may congratulate itself that it has had you at its head for the past two and a half years. A knowledge of legislative matters you had previously obtained in other Colonies, and since your arrival, as time went on, you have seen the requirements of the Colony and as far as you could supplied them. Your patronage has always been accorded to sport of all kinds here—and, small as is our Colony, there is a good deal of sport and amusement here, for it is essential that residents should have outdoor recreation. You have assisted sport both by your presence and by your acts, such as putting the Race course in order, and so on, for which we feel greatly indebted to you. You now contemplate a further improvement in that direction, by making it further available for the sports of the people. With reference to your amiable partner, Lady des Vœux, words fail me. Her reign at Government House has been a pleasant one—the guests always came away feeling that they had received the most gracious and hospitable treatment, and her absence will be most sincerely regretted (Hear hear). The address which I have in present to you as follows:—

To H. E. SIR WILLIAM DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong and its Dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

We the undersigned, Merchants, Bankers, Professional men and Traders, representing all races and classes in this Community, are assembled here to-day, in the first place, to do you honour as the Representative of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen-Empress, in the second place, to acknowledge and thank you heartily for the good work you have done for us and for the Colony during your stay among us, and to express to you and to Lady des Vœux our extreme regret that the severe labour you have imposed on yourself on our behalf and in our service, and the cares and anxieties of Government during the last two critical years, have so seriously affected your health that you have been advised to leave us at so early a period in the term of your Government.

Your Excellency introduced yourself to us as a man of deeds, not words, and during the two years and a half that have elapsed since that introduction, you have fully justified the promise contained in the phrase. You have not only performed most diligently the duties that properly fall to the head of the Executive, but when death or absence, or illness, has left a vacancy in the official ranks—and there have been many such—you have worked double tides in order that the public service might not suffer.

But you have not only worked hard, but you have put the crown on your work by bringing many things about which we were almost in despair, to a successful termination. Victoria College has been opened after many years of promises unfulfilled. The important question of the Gap Rock Light, after a long period of fruitless negotiation, was taken in hand and brought to a definite settlement by your Excellency's wisdom and determination. The troublesome question of Praya Extension in front of the Naval

and Military reservations, a matter involving so many and such conflicting interests, has been finally adjusted or put in the way of an early and satisfactory settlement. The general question of reclamation along the foreshore of the Colony, that in other hands would probably have been debated for years, has received from your prompt attention and vigorous treatment, and has been brought to a definite conclusion. The Wong-nei Chong Valley has been cleared for its improvement have been readily accepted by your Excellency and have been put in train for accomplishment. The constantly recurring difficulties with the Chinese authorities on the subject of extradition have been faced, and not evaded, and an important step has been taken towards putting the matter on a satisfactory basis. Your Excellency yielded at once to the popular demand for greater publicity in the transactions of the Financial Committee of the Council, and you have at all times shown yourself ready and willing to receive and entertain representations made to you, whether in Council or out, on all subjects of public interest. You have taken these representations into consideration without needless delay, and what we honour you for most, you have never hesitated to surrender your preconceived views or opinions, and to admit that you had been in error, when those representations have thrown new light upon the subject or brought fresh arguments to bear upon your Excellency's mind. There are still very many important questions waiting settlement. Your Excellency has studied them all more or less, and we hope and pray that you will return to us after a short absence in renewed health and strength, to complete the work you have so well begun and re-organise and re-model, in many ways, the Government of the Colony.

We wish your Excellency, Lady des Vœux, and your children, a very pleasant and prosperous voyage home, a hearty welcome on your arrival in England, and a speedy restoration to perfect health. We promise your Excellency, on your resumption of this Government, an enthusiastic reception, and our loyal and hearty co-operation.

Dr. Ho Kai then said:—"Your Excellency—I have much honour and pleasure in presenting you, on your departure for England, through ill-health, with an address from the Chinese merchants and residents of this Colony. I feel it all the more an honour because the address is to be presented to one so worthy of the compliment, and I can personally endorse every word that is contained in it. On occasions like these there is generally a good deal of conventionalitat in the addresses, but in this there is nothing of the kind. The signatories approach you to-day with all sincerity and respect, wishing to assure you of their grateful appreciation of your services and the benefits you have conferred on them, and of their regret at the cause of your departure. We hope that the change of scene and rest may soon restore you to perfect health, and enable you to return once more to us to carry on the work you have begun (applause). The address has been sent to Canton, to be embroidered on silk, as befitting your acceptance, and in the meantime I will hand you this copy and translation:—(The address was enclosed in a pretty velvet case, with silver-gilt monogram.)

[Translation.]

We, the undersigned Chinese Merchants and Residents of Hongkong, humbly and respectfully present your Excellency with this Address. Ever since your Excellency's arrival as Governor of this Colony, we have always received from you much kindness and sympathy, and just as we were in the hope of enjoying your beneficial rule for a long time to come, unexpected ill-health has obliged you to take leave and return to your home. As the saying goes, 'Heaven sends us a favour, but we must not doubt that your Excellency will make a speedy recovery and return to us. However, for the present we have to say Good-bye, and in so doing, we cannot help giving expression to a few words of gratitude in the form of an Address, as a testimony of your wise and good government.

Hongkong is a British possession, and has a very large Chinese population. Bearing this in mind, your Excellency has constantly consulted the Chinese Community before enacting new laws or amending old ones. You have made no class distinction, and our humble opinions were frequently asked for and followed. Consequently your Excellency was always in touch with the feelings of the majority of the people under your Government, the happy result of which was that the residents lived peacefully and happily together, and crime was diminished.

In Hongkong, the Chinese are the most numerous, and the volume of trade they carry on is very considerable, but for all that they had not Chamber of Commerce of their own or any place for their merchants to meet in and form some kind of association—a state of things which we have for years tried to remedy, though unsuccessfully. Soon after your arrival, your Excellency promptly took up the matter, and after communicating with the Home Authorities granted us a long lease of a suitable site whereon to erect a building for a Chamber of Commerce. When the building is completed and the Chamber organized, we hope it will move not only a benefit to the Chinese but also a help to the Government in their endeavour to ascertain the views and feelings of the Chinese inhabitants of this colony. For this object alone, we Chinese merchants and residents are much indebted to your Excellency, and our gratitude is really beyond expression. It is only little more than two years since your Excellency came here as Governor of Hongkong, yet even in this short period, you have performed many acts of kindness and benevolence—so many that it is difficult for us here to enumerate them all—which assure us of the boundless benefit the Chinese will derive from your resumption of Office at a future time.

In conclusion, we respectfully and earnestly hope that your Excellency will from time to time take special care of your health and make a speedy recovery, so that you may return unto us soon full of health and happiness.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—"Mr. Ryrie, Dr. Ho Kai, ladies and gentlemen—Even if time permitted, it would be impossible for me to adequately and specifically answer all the kind things you have said to-day in presenting these addresses. I must confess that for one or two days past I have had copies of them, but at the same time the press of public business has entirely prevented me from preparing a due and formal reply. Therefore I must content myself with making such acknowledgments as I can—adequate though they will be—*gratia agere*. I do not altogether regret that I have to do so, as you may pierce a few plain words, spoken from the heart, to any set of idlers, however elaborate (Applause). I propose to first address my Chinese friends, because I am quite sure that they will understand my special desire to have the last word with my own countrymen. ('Hear hear!')

I can assure you that the feelings expressed by Dr. Ho Kai and the Chinese address affected me almost as much with surprise as with pleasure. Although it has been my practice—at least in every Colony I have governed I have received the character of 'so doing'—of doing justice to the native races, as a matter of fact in this Colony there has not been the same necessity to exert myself as has been the case elsewhere. Mr. Ryrie just now spoke of the Colony as being *swi-gow*. It is so—I know of no other place in

the whole world where such varied races as find their elms located here live together so happily, with so little jealousy, and in such mutual accord. (Applause). For this reason I say that this address from the Chinese affects me almost as much with surprise as with pleasure. It is quite true that I have endeavored—as has only been my duty—to listen to all they have had to say, and when the occasion has occurred I have taken care that the display of that spirit which shows itself here sometimes, though rarely—that spirit of racial antagonism—has not afforded any complaint of injustice; I have done that, but that is very little. I am glad to find that that little has been appreciated—I am sure I am very grateful to the Chinese for their recognition and spontaneous expression of it, it has added no small element to the pleasure I am now expressing, and increases not inordinately my very strong desire to return to this colony. (Applause).

And now, with regard to the other address, which has come from my countrymen as well as from all races and classes here, and which I must therefore regard as more important, I really don't know what to say. If there was ever an occasion on which a man was likely to be vain it is one like this, but fortunately for me I am more inclined to be elated by applause than depressed by abuse, for, as a matter of fact, as regards your expressions towards me, I only wish they were as true as they are genuinely put forth. (Applause). Your undue estimate of my services in largely qualified by my own inner consciousness of shortcomings. You speak of my work here—my cares and anxieties. It is perfectly true that the work of governing this Colony, as regards the period of my stay here, has been exceptionally severe—partly because of the great schemes which have been undertaken, and partly because of the loss of excellent public servants, both by death and resignation. This has no doubt caused an unusual amount of work but after all I cannot say that the anxiety has been at all exceptional, on account of the very good feeling between the peoples. I have had very little anxiety as compared with what I have had to go through in other Colonies, and whatever work I have had to do has always been rendered easier and less irksome by the knowledge that I had the sympathy of the leading spirits of the Colony. I have been assisted not only by the official members, but by the practical and long local experience of my friend Mr. Ryrie and the other unofficial members. As regards my administration, I have always had the loyal assistance of my colleagues in the public service, which I most fully appreciate, and moreover I have been especially fortunate in other matters—as regards the projects to which Mr. Ryrie has alluded I have had, at the head of both the Army and Navy, gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to work, gentlemen who have been large-minded enough to see the Colony's advantage from the Colony's joint view, great men who had none of that jealousy of local interests which has unfortunately been sometimes seen in the past. General Cameron, who has gone, and Admiral Salmon and General Edwards, who are here, have shown me the most cordial sympathy in all my efforts to bring together the three departments of the good of the Colony at large (applause).

It adds to my deep regret at parting that I am going at a time when one or two schemes which have originated to a large extent with them are not yet brought to a conclusion, but I hope they may be brought sufficiently to a conclusion that I may advance them whilst at home. As for the specific works mentioned in the address, I fear that the same may be said of them as throughout the whole address—that you have been far too complimentary. At all events, with regard to the Victoria College, I can claim very little except that it has happened to be finished during my tenure of office. With regard to the reclamation in front of the Naval and Military cantonments, that will now be probably superseded by another and even better scheme; what I am not in a position, nor have I time, to describe now, but I have strong hopes that, owing to the initiative of General Edwards and the sympathetic accord of Admiral Salmon, at no very distant date it will be brought to a conclusion (applause).

And now, at the risk of introducing a crumpled rose-leaf into the bed of roses you have been good enough to prepare for me, I feel bound in honesty not to accept this address without one remark on one paragraph. You say that you hope I shall return to you to complete the work I have begun 'and re-organise and re-model, in many ways, the Government of the Colony.' Now I have been a reformer all my life—what, in former days, would have been called a radical reformer, and therefore I am not opposed to re-organisation, where it is called for, but I cannot go away now, honestly, promising—or apparently promising—anything of the kind. I do not doubt that the government of this Colony has its defects, but if you say that the property is principally due to the merchants who have come here and made Hongkong what it is, I differ—I say the government of this Colony is principally due to the fact that it is a British possession, and I venture to say that in no part of the world is there any other system of government which would have even permitted—there is no other word to express it—the prosperity enjoyed to-day. I could say more in its favor, and I am quite alive to its defects, but I do not see my way to so great a change as can be actually termed re-organisation and re-modelling—I feel I should not be leaving you honestly in apparently making the promise. At the same time I can assure you that if you have been good enough to approve of my work, it has fallen far short of my desires. I have many schemes—in an incomplete state as yet—which would cause me great disappointment if I could not return to fulfil (Applause). I do most heartily reciprocate the wish you have so kindly expressed—that I may return at no distant date, that a kind Providence may give me health and strength to enable me to return in kind the good feelings you have to-day given utterance to towards myself and my wife. (Applause). Now time is pressing on, although I have much more to say. I am leaving only under severe pressure of circumstances—the effects of an accident had scarcely worn away when the climate began to tell on me, and it has been a constant struggle to keep on. I have been obliged now, on the advice of my doctor, to go away, but everything in my power will be done to enable me to regain my health and return, if not in full vigor, vigorous enough to do a good deal which I desire to accomplish for the benefit of the Colony. (Applause). With regard to my wife, I can only say that Mr. Ryrie's kind words about her, and your kind reception of them, have touched me greatly. No one knows better than I do how low the assistance of good wife affects success in government (Applause). Unfortunately her health has been such as to prevent her from doing a great deal which she desired to do, but she feels equally as strong a wish to return as myself (Applause). We both leave our hearts here—especially after to-day's demonstration, and I can assure you that there is no foundation for the statement in one of the papers that possibly I might desire to change to a more temperate climate. I have no such desire (Applause). On the contrary it would be a grievous disappointment if any more paramount duties should take me elsewhere. I desire to return here and fulfil at least the rest of my term of office (Applause). My wife cordially reciprocates the sentiment, and has the full determination to return (Applause). And now on behalf of

my wife and myself, let me bid you all, from the bottom of my heart, farewell (prolonged applause).

The assembly then cheered His Excellency and Lady des Vœux, and a large population of them attended down to Pedlar's Wharf, where, after much hand-shaking, they took the lunch, and embarked. His Excellency looked very worn and unwell.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

An official meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon for the purpose of swearing in the Hon. F. Fleming (Colonial Secretary) as Acting Governor. Mr. Fielding Clarke (Acting Chief Justice) administered the oath.

Mr. Fleming afterwards addressed the Council, as follows:—"Regrets were expressed this morning that the Governor of this Colony should, by reason of ill-health, be obliged to leave us for a time. In the expression of those regrets I entirely concur, but I have an additional reason for feeling particularly sorry that His Excellency should have been obliged to leave us at the present time. I could have wished that he should stay somewhat longer in our midst, if only that he might have conveyed to me that knowledge in regard to many matters of which I am necessarily ignorant, but which his experience and labours would have enabled him to impart to me. But I can only hope that my want of experience, my lack of knowledge, and my many shortcomings may be made up, at all events to some extent, by that kind consideration, timely co-operation, and much-needed assistance I shall receive from you. From the little I have as yet seen of the Executive and Legislative Councils I have seen sufficient to feel that we are working, as it were, like a happy family, not pulling one against another, endeavoring to place obstacles in one another's way, or looking on one another with the eye of fear or suspicion, but uniting all our efforts to secure the same object, to reach the same goal, to do all we can for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony (Hear hear). In the consideration of those measures which may come before us during the next few months—some of which, I venture to think, will be of considerable importance—I feel sure that we shall bring to bear upon it the spirit to which I have just alluded. In so doing we may rest assured that we shall be conscientiously and effectively serving this colony, and if only in the performance of our duties we are true to ourselves, it will follow, as the night the day, that we cannot then be false to any man. (Applause)."

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

10th January, 1890.

Up to date the Peking office, and steamers might have been kept running all the time. There is very little drift ice, hardly enough to stop the ferry and fishing boats from doing their usual work.

Just before the Chinese New Year one or two large native banks and a lot of smaller ones failed, although in several instances it was not cases of real bankruptcy. These failures are in the habit of creating the pay of the different camps, and the smaller officials and soldiers borrow money from them with the promise to make it good on pay day. The banks, as a rule, advance the money, but when pay day comes, the borrowers make an excuse, saying they are only able to pay a certain amount back. The banks of course have to accept this or go without altogether, and these kind of games go on till some two or three hundred thousand cash is owed to small bankers, whose capital is only about two thousand taels, and they become crippled. In cashing notes these banks give either cash or paper notes, the latter are 500 and 1,000 cash each, and when presented the cash have to be paid; they may be a little short at the time of presentation, but an hour or two is generally sufficient time to meet the demands, but there are cases where the banker causes offence to his constituents, especially to one of his debtors, who think it an excellent chance to get clear of paying if he can get a copy of his friend's note to make a run on the bank, and they manage this by running along telling every one such and such a bank has 'burst'. The consequence then is fatal to the bank, for not only are all the notes presented, but a lot of rowdies and hangers on join together and rush into the bank and plunder it of everything. The unfortunate bankers and their assistants on such an occasion generally lose their head, and rush off to the Yamen to get assistance and keep there till assistance is sent. The Yamen runners, like the usual 'bobby' generally arrive too late. They find on their arrival that the place has been a completely smashed, everything is gone, the clothing and bedding of the inmates stolen, and the furniture of the room taken off the house. The proprietor is taken back to the Yamen and cast into prison, loaded with chains, the ends of which are made fast to a large tub, which contains human manure and filth of all kinds. There the banker has to remain till his friends think proper to come and give sufficient security. This run must be enough to satisfy the whole van. An 800 to 1,000 strings of cash. After this he is removed to a cell, and as soon as the runners are satisfied they inform the official, when the prisoner is brought up, enquiries are then made as to how many notes the bank had issued. This has to be known, as well as the amount of the sums owed to the bank. As a rule the banker tells the truth by declaring that the amount due is more than enough to cover the amounts of the notes issued, but he may play this tale till do-morrow, the Court force him to pay up the amount due on the notes, after which the Court informs him (the banker) that they will

Meenas, the friend of Horace, and by him ennobled on account of his remarkable talent. In concert with his friend Pyllades, who was from Cilicia, Bathylus introduced a new form of theatrical entertainment into Rome during the reign of the Emperor Augustus. Tragedies, comedies, and satires were represented, with musical accompaniment, entirely by movements and gestures of the limbs and by the mobile expression of the face. Bathylus and Pyllades, on occasion of their own, held aloof from the ordinary players. Pyllades excelled in depicting tragic emotions and majestic incidents, while Bathylus shone in comedy, farce, and burlesque. No words were spoken on the scene, but the quick-witted Romans comprehended the meaning of every look and attitude. Eventually these famous pantomimists separated, the one managing a company of comic, and the other of tragic actors. Their remarkable ability is attested by Plutarch. So popular, indeed, did such performances become, that the more famous of the actors were admitted to the society of the proudest patricians, were seated upon thrones, were clothed in important dignities, acquired great wealth, and were honoured with statues and triumphs. Eighteen hundred years ago, the people of Imperial Rome were as prone to burn incense under the nose of a skillful buffoon as the communities of modern Europe are at the present day. A pantomimist was held in far higher esteem than a Virgil or an Ovid; and the most extravagant praises were lavished upon the mere ministers to popular amusement. Even at a much later period than the reign of Augustus, we find that erudite philosopher and historian, Cassiodorus, King Theodoric's Secretary and Minister of Finance, exulting in the marvellous equipment of a pantomimist in language like the following:—"Quacissima mentis, linguarum digni, silentium eloquium expositio facit."

Originally, however, the entire interpretation of a poem or a drama devolved upon a single actor, who was called upon to portray every character introduced, and to differentiate each from all others. But as men capable of so doing were extremely rare, the formation of companies and the distribution of parts became a matter of necessity. How thoroughly the pantomimists entered into the spirit of the dumb-show they presented we may learn from an incident recorded by Lucian, who tells us that an actor playing the part of Ajax was so carried away by the fury of the situation that he nearly killed the man who sustained the character of Ulysses. Under the miserable Domitian some real tragedies were enacted on the stage, by order of the Emperor. On one occasion a living man was bound upon a cross and devoured by a bear. On another, when the heroic act of Mutius Scaevola was being represented by the pantomimists, a criminal already condemned to death was compelled to plunge his hand into a brazier filled with red-hot coals, in the sight of the brutalised audience, who yelled their applause. It is only right to add that, by some of the Roman Emperors, the performance of pantomimes was forbidden, and the actors were expelled from the city. It was not so much, however, on account of the lewdness in which they occasionally indulged as because they were enabled by a wink, or a gesture, or by some clever piece of mimicry, to bring into ridicule the rulers of the people.

We may form some idea of the great number of pantomimists employed in the amusement of the Roman people from the fact that when the Emperor Constantine, dreading the approach of a famine, banished from the capital every person engaged in the cultivation of the liberal arts as useless citizens, he retained the pantomimists; and these are represented to have been 6,000 strong.

A distinction requires to be drawn between the pantomimist, on the one hand, and the *mime* or *mimes*. The latter resembled the court fools and domestic jesters of the middle ages, and one of their strange functions was to "put an antic disposition on" at the funerals of important personages, whom they were allowed to mimic. This was the office of the *Archimimus*, whom Suetonius describes as attending the obsequies of the Emperor Vespasian. "He performed his part admirably," we are told, "not only representing the person, but imitating, according to custom, the manners and language of the Emperor when living. He contrived a happy stroke at the prevailing fable of Vespasian when he inquired the cost of his funeral pomp: 'Ten millions of sesterces.' On this he observed that if they would but give him a hundred thousand they might throw his body into the Tiber."

Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, sent a remarkably clever mime as a peculiarly acceptable present to King Clovis; and these performers were so popular in the middle ages that Agobard Archbishop of Lyons, who flourished in the ninth century, mentions it as a deplorable fact that numbers of persons professing to be Christians spent a great deal more money upon mimes than they bestowed upon the relief of the necessitous poor.

Our interest in the old classical *mimus* consists in this, that he was the direct ancestor of the modern Harlequin. His head was shaven, his face was blackened, his flat feet were unshod, and he wore a patched suit of many colours. This consisted of a loose tunic and trousers resembling that of the French Pierrot. Nor was it until the last year of the last century that the present Harlequin costume was introduced by James Byrne, the ballet-master of Drury-Lane Theatre, who played the character in the pantomime of "Harlequin Amulet, or the Magic of Mona," which ran from Christmas, 1799, to Easter, 1803. He wore for the first time "a white silk shape, fitting without a wrinkle, into which the variegated silk patches were woven, the whole being very sparkling appearance." He was also the first to renounce the conventional attitudes, five in number, to which all Harlequins had been previously restricted when performing on the stage. Byrne, we may add, died so recently as 1845, at the advanced age of 79 years.

That pantomime should have survived the fall of the Roman Empire, that it should have continued to be one of the most popular forms of public entertainment known to the Italian people, and that Harlequin or Arlecchino should have gradually gathered round him several historic personages, each of whom reflected a pronounced and distinctive type of provincial character, are circumstances which seem to indicate how firm and deep a hold this form of amusement had taken upon the immediate descendants of the Latin race. They were, moreover, pre-eminently qualified by natural gifts and national temperament to excel in performances of a pantomimic character. To this day the Italians excel in *la sprache ohne Worte*. No one has described their accomplishments in this respect better than Mr. W. S. Story, the sculptor, who says:—"The language of signs and gestures comes to them like Dogberry's reading and writing—by nature. What the northern nations put into words the Italians express by gestures. Their current commentary and explanation of their speech. Oftentimes they carry on conversations purely in pantomime, and it is as necessary for a stranger to learn some of their signs as to study his dictionary and grammar. The *lazzarini* at Naples cheat you before your face in the simplest way by this language of signs, and passing each other in their *salute*, they have made an agreement to meet, informed each other where they are going, what their fare pays, given a general report of their family, and executed a commission, by a few rapid gestures. No Italian ever states a number without using

his fingers, or refuses a beggar without an unmitigated movement of the hand." And these faculties are exhibited to perfection by the mimetic performers on the Italian stage. "Nothing to them is impossible. Grief, love, madness, jealousy, and anger, convulse them by turns. Their hands wildly to grasp after expression, their bodies are convulsed with emotion, their fingers send off electric flashes of indignation, their faces undergo violent contortions of passion, every nerve and muscle becomes language, they talk all over from head to foot."

"Claudia faucibus, eloquenti gestu, Mutu, crebro, genu, manu, rotatu."

And we may note, in passing, that two of the most famous pantomimists that ever trod the English boards were Italian—"Joey" Grimaldi, grandson of the famous dancer, who was known in France and Italy as "Iron Legs," and Pietro Bologna, a native of Genoa, who was no less celebrated as a harlequin than his friend and colleague, Grimaldi, was a clown.

All the characters in our Christmas pantomimes were born upon and are the property of the Italian soil. Harlequin and his colleagues have already described. Sannio, from whence the Italian *Zanni*, and the English *Zany*, or clown, was the generic name for a buffoon, and is so described by Cicero in his treatise *De Oratore*, where he says—"For what can be more ridiculous than Sannio? who, with his mouth, his countenance, imitating every motion by his voice, and indeed by his whole body, moves one to laughter." But the phrase itself is of Greek origin, denoting a still higher antiquity for the grimmer. On the Italian stage, the *Zanni* became a permanent type of character not only in ordinary comedy, but in those for which the dramatic merely provided the plot, leaving the actors to improvise the dialogue. In all such cases he ceased to be a pantomimist merely. He was the impudent, intriguing valet and audacious liar, and occasionally a thief. Goldoni turned him to excellent account; and so did Moliere, who has presented him to us in the *Debit Amoureux*, under the name of Gros-Seré; and in the *Etourdi* under that of Mascariade, *fourbim impudique*.

Pantaleon is a word of illustrious origin, soiled, like that of gentleman, "with all ignominy." It is derived from *Pantaleone*, signifying one who planted the standard of St. Mark upon the battlements of a captured fortress, or on the topmast of an enemy's ship of war. It was applied in derision to a typical Venetian shopkeeper, plot, simple-minded, somewhat credulous, and the type either of the Clown or the Columbine. Goldoni has introduced him as Tonino into *Il Teatro Comico* and *Il Teatro Fanciullo*; and as Pantaleone into *Le Donne Curiose*, *Il Tutore*, *La Finta Ammalata*, *La Moglie Saggia*, and *La Fuglia Obbediente*.

Columbine was sometimes the daughter of Pantaleon, and sometimes the wife or mistress of Harlequin. Her characteristics were those of the modern *soubrette*, saucy, mischievous, and sparkling, full of coquetry, and endowed with a natural genius for intrigue.

These characters, together with Scaramuccia, a sort of Spanish Bobol or Pistol; Gelsomino, a sort of *Don Juan*; Brighella, a Milanese pimp; D. Uscio, a pedantic Latin of Bologna; and a Calabrian booby with an immense nose, named Giurgoglio, found their way on to the French stage at the time of the Renaissance. But all of them had ceased to be pantomimists in the original sense of the word. Sometimes they invented their dialogue, and sometimes charming compositions, like those of Florian, were written for them; compositions in which sentiment, morality, and passion were introduced. Harlequin, more particularly, found some brilliant representatives. Among these was Giuseppe Biancolli, better known in Paris as Dominique, a native of Bologna, and one of the most grave and dignified men of his time. Louis the Fourteenth had a great regard for him, and used to ask him to dinner occasionally. At one of these banquets, the actor was observed to eye, with a certain longing, a brace of partridges, which had been served up on a dish of pure gold. The King said to one of the servants, "Carry that dish to M. Dominique." "And the partridges, too," replied the monarch, amused at the dexterous way in which the actor had acquired the gift of a gold dish. It was for Dominique that Sauter, the French poet, composed the celebrated device, *Cassique vendendo moris*. So beloved was Dominique to his countrymen, that when he died, they deified the theatre for months.

Vicentine, who played under the name of Thomas, was the favourite harlequin of a later generation in Paris, and continued to delight his audience, no less by what he said than by his frequent pantomime for a period of three and twenty years. Nor was he ever more amusing than when addressing the spectators in a jargon of French and Italian. Upon one occasion he recited La Fontaine's fable of the Miller, his Son, and his Ass in a way which convulsed the whole house; and then he said, "Gentlemen, I am the miller, I am his son, and I am also his ass. Some say to me, 'Harlequin, you should speak French,' in which there are some gentlemen and all the ladies can't understand you. I thank them for their advice, and follow it. They others say, 'Harlequin, you ought not to speak French; you lose all your spirit.' Now, what am I to do? I shall speak French or must I speak Italian? Then someone rose up in the pit and exclaimed, 'Speak whichever you like, you are always delightful,' and the whole audience applauded the sentiment.

The first glimpse we obtain of pantomimic characters on the English stage is in 1687, when Harlequin and Scaramouch were introduced in the *Harlequin*, in which there were also personages resembling Pantaleon and Columbine. An actor named Jeyon was the first Harlequin, and to him succeeded Finkelmann, who was eulogised by Sir Richard Steele in *The Tatler*. But Finkelmann, the manager of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, was really the father of English pantomime. He himself was the harlequin, playing it under the name of Lun, in the old Italian fashion; and winning from David Garrick this frank tribute to his excellence—"When Lun appeared, with his ridiculous art and whims, his way of speaking to every body, though made up and muffled, conveyed his quick intent, and told in frolic gesture what he meant; but how the melody came out and a word of wood, require a tongue to make them understood."

Colley Cibber was very angry with these "fooleries," as he called them, and Pope has preserved a description of some of their features in the "Dunciad."

"Half rise, Heaven descends, and down on Earth, Gods, lords and nobles, angels, rays and spirits, All in a twinkling, and a word of wood, Require a tongue to make them understood."

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Hongkong, 7th February, 1890.

probably right when he said that there was no standard to compare him with, or model to judge him by, and that "the genuine drag, the grinning, itching, irresistible clown left the stage with Joseph Grimaldi, and though of heard of, has never since been seen."

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Today's Advertisements.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 19th February, 1890. [26]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO SERVANTS will be allowed inside the enclosure of the Race Course during the Race days without tickets, which can be had on application from the Undersecretary. E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 19th February, 1890. [30]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, next, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889. By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [21]

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NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February, next, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 31st January, 1890. [21]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Pedder's Street, on MONDAY, the 24th February instant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1889, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of February instant, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st February, 1890. [226]

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THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. THE TWENTY-FIRST

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "FLINTSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., today.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1890. [267]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"GALLERY OF LORNE,"
Captain Grandin, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along-side.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon and Cargo immedately her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [292]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [306]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [183]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [300]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ALBANY,"

Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [310]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"

Captain W. D. Muddie, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [3]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

Nelson, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st prox., at NOON.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [301]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain Dowling, will be despatched, on or about the 4th March.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1890. [1559]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 21st instant.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [4]

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN,"

Captain R. V. Goessel, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival, with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [4]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"A RLIE,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [291]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW,"

Wm. Durbin, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 25th inst.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1890. [311]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"PARTHIA,"

3,167 Tons Register, Captain F. H. Wallace, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "BATAVIA" on the 3rd April and "ABYSSINIA" on the 24th April.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$10.00

To Montreal New York, &c., 20.00

To Liverpool 35.00

To London 35.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 5th March.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1890. [14]

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal ports in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain R. V. Goessel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on 15th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1890. [4]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, at NOON, taking Passengers and Freight to Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco 35.00

To San Francisco and return, } 39.75

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 35.00

To London 35.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [1]

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"SUTLEY," Captain W. D. Worcester, R.N.R., with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1890. [2]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All Parcels and Packages should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco 35.00

To San Francisco and return, } 39.75

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool 35.00

To London 35.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

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For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1890. [5]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Sachsen	Bremen	February 20th	Melchers & Co.
City of Peking	San Francisco	February 21st	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Albany	New York	February 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Thibet	Bombay	February 23rd	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ningchow	Liverpool	February 24th	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Palamed	Liverpool	February 24th	Butterfield & Swire.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Sutley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 26th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Glencleaves	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Feb. 27th.
London, via Suez Canal	Cyclops	Butterfield & Swire	February 23rd.
London, via Suez Canal	Nestor	Butterfield & Swire	February 23rd.
London, via Suez Canal	Diomed	Melchers & Co.	February 21st.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Siemssen & Co.	Mar. 16th, at 10 a.m.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Hesperia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About March 4th.
New York	Merionethshire	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Mar. 13th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Oceanic	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Feb. 26th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	City of Peking	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Mar. 6th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via I. & C.	Albany	Russell & Co.	Feb. 25th, daylight.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Changsha	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at noon.
Port Darwin, &c.	Taiyuan	Butterfield & Swire	Mar. 1st, at noon.
Sandakan and Kudat	Monsoon	Butterfield & Swire	Feb. 24th, at noon.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About February 21st.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Feb. 28th, daylight.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butterfield & Swire	February 21st.
Shanghai	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Feb. 25th.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Ningchow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	About Feb. 25th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Palamed	Butterfield & Swire	February 26th.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Russell & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Thales	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.

Intimations

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central.